

DAILY REPORT

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

A 1

HUA GUOFENG MEETS WITH OVERSEAS SCIENTISTS

OW161312 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1204 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] On the afternoon of 16 January Premier Hua Guofeng met with more than 40 visiting overseas scientists who attended the conference on theoretical particle physics held in Guangzhou, including Chen-ning Yang, Tsung-dao Lee, Kuang-wu Chen, Kuo-chi Pan, Yao-hua Chen and others, according to a report of this station. Premier Hua jubilantly shook hands with them and had a group picture taken with them.

During their friendly talks, Premier Hua praised the vivid atmosphere and success of the conference. He said: This is a grand academic symposium. He thanked Chen-ning Yang, Tsung-dao Lee and other gentlemen for their vigorous support in the preparations for the conference.

Premier Hua Guofeng explained in detail to the visiting friends the current international situation. He pointed out: The general international situation in the 1980's will be more turbulent and tense. Premier Hua again condemned the Soviet Union for its expansionist acts in the Middle East, Indochina and Africa.

Touching on the issue of the recent Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan, Premier Hua said: The number of Soviet troops in Afghanistan has reached 100,000. The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan serves to explain that the USSR has expanded its "theory of limited sovereignty" from its "big community" to a nonaligned, Islamic country in the Third World. Premier Hua pointed out: This is a thorough exposure of Soviet hegemonism. It has educated people all over the world and given them a clearer view of the true features of the Soviet Union. The voting in the United Nations is good proof of this.

Premier Hua also briefed the overseas scientists on China's economic conditions and its principles and policy on realizing the four modernizations and answered their questions.

Pang Yi, vice premier of the State Council and president of the Chinese Academy of Sciences, and others were present on the occasion.

U.S. 'DISAPPOINTED' AT INDIA'S STATEMENT IN GENERAL ASSEMBLY

OW140841 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1509 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 13 Jan--According to news from Washington, the spokesman of the U.S. State Department said on 12 January: "We are deeply disappointed at India's statement." Mishra, India's UN representative, made a statement on 11 January at the special emergency session of the UN General Assembly defending the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The spokesman said: "Casting aside all the true facts taking place in Afghanistan, this statement is not cognizant of the influence of the Soviet invasion on the stability and independence of this area."

U.S. CRITICIZES SOVIET VETO OF IRAN, AFGHANISTAN RESOLUTIONS

OW150216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0153 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 14 (XINHUA)--The White House in a statement today charged that the Soviet veto in the United Nations of economic sanctions against Iran "is aimed at advancing Soviet designs in Iran."

"Their veto is an act of political cynicism," the statement said. "Like the presence of Soviet tanks in the streets of Kabul," the statement went on, the Soviet veto "exposes the Soviet Union's disregard for international law."

The statement charged that by its two vetoes in the past week--the other one deouncing the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, "the Soviet Union has opposed this effort of the international community, including the United States, to resolve the crisis in Iran through peaceful means. Meanwhile, it is seeking to crush the independence of Afghanistan through military force." "The Soviet Union can veto the Security Council's resolution on Afghanistan. But they cannot veto the imprint their aggression has left on world opinion," the statement said.

At the State Department, Spokesman Hodding Carter said today that the United States will go ahead with its own plan for economic sanctions against Iran despite the Soviet veto. He said Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher is now in Europe to discuss U.S. actions with European allies.

PRC, JAPANESE OFFICIALS ATTEND OLYMPIC GROUP RECEPTION

OW161813 Beijing XINHUA in English 1633 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--China backs Nagoya City as host for the 1988 Olympic Games, said Zhong Shitong, president of the Chinese Olympic Committee and the All-China Sports Federation, here this evening. He was speaking at a reception given by the two organizations in honour of the delegation promoting Nagoya as host for the 1988 Olympic Games. The president warmly welcomed the Japanese visitors and thanked them for the hospitality extended to the Chinese sports delegation which visited Nagoya last October and for their efforts to help China return to the Olympic movement.

In reply, Yoshiaki Nakaya, head of the delegation and governor of Aichi Prefecture in central Japan, offered his congratulations on the restoration of China's seat in the I.O.C. He expected further sports exchanges between China and Japan.

Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, was present at the reception.

The Japanese visitors arrived here this afternoon on a three-day tour of China, during which they will visit the Beijing Physical Culture Institute.

SWISS COURT REJECTS TAIPEI'S CLAIMS AGAINST IOC DECISION

OW161815 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Geneva, January 16 (XINHUA)--The claims contained in two lawsuits against the International Olympic Committee's recent resolution on the China issue were rejected by a Swiss court late last night, according to an IOC official this morning. The two lawsuits were filed separately at the Lausanne Civil District Court by the Taipei Olympic Committee and Henry Hsu, a Taipei sports representative in the IOC. The Taipei Olympic Committee claimed that the IOC resolution, adopted last November, violates its own rules. In his ruling, Judge Pierre Bucher of the court said that it seemed already very obvious that the Taipei Olympic Committee "has no right to present a suit against the IOC. Therefore, I reject its claims".

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
GENERAL

The IOC resolution stipulates that the National Olympic Committee of the People's Republic of China will be named the "Chinese Olympic Committee", while the Olympic Committee located in Taipei will be named the "Chinese Taipei Olympic Committee" and should change its present flag, anthem and other symbols.

The judge made the ruling after hearing the interpretations on January 8 of the respective positions of both the IOC and the sports officials from Taipei.

PRC OLYMPIC OFFICIAL SAYS PRC MIGHT BOYCOTT GAMES

OW171201 Tokyo KYODO in English 1115 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, Jan 17 KYODO--A Chinese Olympic Committee official indicated Thursday China might join a U.S.-proposed boycott of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow.

Song Zhong, secretary general of the Chinese Olympic Committee, told Japanese newsmen in the Beijing Hotel his country was closely watching developments in the Afghan situation and what other countries would do toward the boycott issue. China, which won full membership of the International Olympic Committee last November, earnestly wants to take part in the 1980 Olympic Games, Song said. But he added China would not be worried if it could not participate by some hindrance. He said the Chinese people and athletes are friendly to the Soviet people and athletes. China is opposed to the Soviet expansionism, he stressed.

Regarding exchanges of sportsmen with South Korea, Song ruled out any possibility for some time to come of inviting South Koreans to Chinese sporting events or of Chinese visiting South Korea for sports competition.

WANG ZHEN MEETS INTERNATIONAL CIVIL AVIATION DELEGATION

OW170238 Beijing XINHUA in English 0208 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Beijing XINHUA in English at 0208 GMT on 17 January transmits the following item as a substitute for the item entitled "Wang Zhen Discusses Amber-1 Crossing With ICAO Officials," published in the 15 January People's Republic of China DAILY REPORT, page A 5.]

[Text] Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Wang Zhen this afternoon met here with Dr. Assad Kotaite, president of the Council of the International Civil Aviation Organization, and Mr. P.M. Peralta, regional representative of the organization's Far East and Pacific Office. Shen Tu, director-general of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China, was present. Dr. Kotaite arrived in Beijing on January 10 at the invitation of Director-General Shen Tu.

The two sides held discussions on the international air traffic service route Amber-1 which passes through the air space over the South China Sea. They reached unanimous views favourable to the safety of international flights and navigation and also in the interest of the economic operation of international airlines.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

B 1

CARTER SAYS SOVIET INVASION OF AFGHANISTAN SERIOUS THREAT

OW162140 Beijing XINHUA in English 2107 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 16 (XINHUA)--U.S. President Jimmy Carter said that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan "has much greater strategic implications for us, with its threat to Pakistan, with its threat to Iran, with its threat to 90 percent of the exportable oil supplies in the world". The President made these remarks to non-Washington editors and news directors, which were published here this morning.

President Carter stated that he considered the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan to be more serious than their suppression of the uprising, for instance, in Czechoslovakia, 10 or 11 years ago, in 1968, because this was an independent country, a nonaligned country, a deeply religious country that the Soviets went into with invading forces and subjugated. This is quite a radical departure from what they had done in the years since the Second World War. He reiterated: "I believe that we are now facing one of the most serious threats to peace since the Second World War, with the invasion by the Soviet Union and the brutal attempt to repress the independent people of Afghanistan in this last and most serious crisis that our nation faces and has observed."

The President said: The world has condemned the Soviet Union in an almost unprecedented way, with 104 nations in the United Nations voting to condemn the presence of the Soviet troops and demanding that they be withdrawn from Afghanistan. "This expression of condemnation and abhorrence was indeed very widespread, not only among the nations that are adjacent to the Soviet Union, which are under threat, but also among the Islamic countries located throughout the world, and of course among nations which are industrialized and are developing themselves at this time."

He noted: "This threat to peace is one that deeply concerns our own country, and we have taken action which has been forceful and, I believe, punitive to the Soviet Union, to convince them that the consequences of their invasion will not be light." The President added that the United States is now consulting with its allies in Europe and in other places throughout the world, "to see what other steps might be advisable".

SENATOR JAVITS COMMENTS ON SOVIET MOVES IN AFGHANISTAN

OW151208 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Washington, January 14 (XINHUA)--The Soviet presence and influence in Afghanistan threaten to destabilize the region further and bring the Soviet Union closer to major Middle East oil routes, stated U.S. Senator Jacob K. Javits at the Republican National Platform Committee hearing today.

"The Soviet takeover in Afghanistan has faced us with the greatest of dangers--hegemony of the U.S.S.R. over resources" which were vital to the U.S. and its allies, he said. The Senator said that because the oil resources in the Persian Gulf provide the economic lifeblood of NATO and Japan as well as the United States, "it is up to us all as alliance partners to cooperate fully in the protection of the region's oil routes." "Our mutual security is threatened in that region; as an alliance we must respond to the threat in a constructive, cooperative manner," he declared. He said that NATO should and must expand its area of concern to its lifeline in and from the Middle East and the Persian Gulf.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
UNITED STATES

"The United States must formulate a clear and unmistakable policy to avoid future Soviet miscalculation that its adventurism will not incur substantial penalties or risks," he said.

U.S. OFFERS MILITARY, ECONOMIC AID TO PAKISTAN

OW161643 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1424 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 15 Jan--According to a report from Washington, U.S. Government officials said yesterday that the United States will provide Pakistan with military and economic aid of up to \$400 million within 2 years to boost the latter's capability to deal with the growing Soviet threat in the wake of the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan. President Carter discussed the aid proposal at a meeting with Pakistan's Foreign Secretary Agha Shahi on 13 January, the officials said.

This aid, \$200 million each for military assistance and economic aid respectively, will be made available during fiscal years 1980 and 1981.

According to another report, President Carter has sent Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher to Western Europe to discuss with allied countries the situation created by the Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and ask them to join in an emergency aid program for Pakistan.

U.S. CIVIL ENGINEERS HALT EXCHANGES WITH USSR

OW161222 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--The American Society of Civil Engineers yesterday announced a halt to all scientific exchanges with the Soviet Union because of its invasion of Afghanistan, according to reports from New York.

Joseph S. Ward, president of the 78,000-member society, said that as an initial effect, his society had rejected a Soviet offer to participate in an exchange of engineering delegations in 1980 "until the U.S.S.R. ends its occupation" of Afghanistan. "Under normal conditions, we encourage international exchanges," he said. "But we cannot in good conscience provide them with the fruits of our research during the current situation which threatens world peace." "These decisions reflect the concern of our 78,000 members about giving Soviet scientists technical and scientific information," he said.

According to the society's Executive Director Eugene Zwayer, the Soviets are "anxious for this exchange.... They want more in-depth discussion of scientific and technical matters and have been taking the initiative for several years. They find a real advantage or some need for this.

The society is the first of the 22-member American Association of Engineering Societies invited to visit the Soviet Union that has rejected the offer.

XINHUA REVIEWS PROSPECT OF U.S. RECESSION IN 1980

OW130710 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1131 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Summary] Washington, 10 Jan--The U.S. economy underwent a year of stagnation in production and currency inflation in 1979. What are the prospects for 1980?

Here are some passages from statements made around New Year's Day by some U.S. economists and newspapers: "The most widely predicted recession in the history of the United States has arrived," "this slowly approaching recession is more severe than what economists estimated 3 months ago," "an economic recession plus an unrestrained inflation of currency," and "this is the most damaging situation confronted by the United States in a presidential election year, in which all kinds of economic illnesses are gathering together."

After a year of discussion, U.S. economists generally have come to the conclusion that there will be a "mild recession" in national production in 1980. As to the timing and degree of the recession and ways to resolve economic difficulties, the economists have differing opinions. Their predictions of the prospects are based mainly on the following factors:

"1. There was stagnation and recession in production in 1979, and some recessionary factors are growing. Ominous signs have appeared in the production of several major industries. Bearing the brunt of the economic downturn, the automobile industry has taken the lead in entering recession. Its 1979 production declined 8 percent, with production particularly curtailed in the second half of the year. Production in December was 28 percent lower than the corresponding period in 1978. Production of iron and steel in 1979 declined by 710,000 dun. Indications of recession also appeared in the construction industry during the fourth quarter. It is generally predicted that in 1980 construction industry output will decline to the lowest point since 1974. U.S. newspapers report that the situation of these three 'extend to each and every activity in the economic sphere' and 'drag the legs of other branches of the economy.'

"2. Orders for goods from enterprises and commodity supplies are unstable, and consumer purchasing power is declining. All these are significant signs portending an economic decline." The COMMERCE WEEKLY said recently that fluctuations in new purchases of goods and obligation of suppliers are "creating conditions for an actual decline." Since last September, commodity supplies have increased and some manufacturers have had to suspend production at intervals. Consumers debt is becoming larger and larger. Statistics compiled recently show that consumer debt accounts for one-fourth of personal income.

"3. Inflation is hard to restrain. Last year the government adopted a series of measures to tighten the money supply. As a result of the Federal Reserve Board's action, interest rates of commercial banks have generally been raised to historic highs of between 15.5 to 15.75 percent. But by the end of the year the annual rate of inflation was still over 13 percent, the highest in the more than 30 years since the end of the war." In addition, the average hourly income of employees dropped by 4.2 percent last year, drastically reducing the people's purchasing power. Under such circumstances, although some people hold that a recession in production will probably help ease inflation, the majority of people are not optimistic that this will occur.

"4. Some international factors have also cast shadows on the U.S. economy. According to the predictions of some economic research organizations in the Western countries, during the new year the speed of economic development in the Western industrialized countries will generally slow and a recession will hit some of these countries; with international instability in petroleum production, petroleum prices will continue to increase; the financial market will continue to be turbulent; and the status of the U.S. dollar will become more critical. All these factors are directly affecting the U.S. economy and imposing limits on its maneuverability. The recent shock in the international petroleum and financial markets caused by the Iran incident and the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has made official and economic circles more perplexed and uneasy about this year's economic prospects."

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
SOVIET UNION

C 1

XINHUA REPORT ON STUDENTS DEMONSTRATION AT SOVIET EMBASSY

OW170814 Beijing XINHUA in English 0805 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)--Dozens of foreign students studying in Beijing colleges staged a demonstration outside the Soviet Embassy here yesterday afternoon, protesting against Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.

The demonstrators held slogans reading: "Get Out of Afghanistan!" "Hands Off Kabul!" and "Stop Raping Nations!" They shouted slogans.

The embassy gates were closed. Foreign newsmen took photographs.

XINHUA QUOTES AFP ON DEATH OF SOVIET ARTILLERY GENERAL

OW161229 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1454 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, 14 Jan--According to an AFP report from Moscow, the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA of the Soviet Union on 13 January published a news report on the sudden death of Major General Gen-na-ji Lei-si-jin [2704 4780 1323 7191 2448 6855] of the Soviet artillery forces. However, this newspaper did not give the place and cause of Lei-si-jin's death. It is reported that he died in Afghanistan.

RENMIN RIBAO: USSR 'ENEMY' OF MUSLIM COUNTRIES

HK161048 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Newsletter from Pakistan by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Li Yenfei: "The Common Enemy of Muslim Countries"]

[Text] Both Afghanistan and Pakistan are Muslim countries. It is quite natural for the people of Pakistan to condemn the atrocities of the Soviet occupation forces inflicted on Afghan Muslims. However the Soviet consul in Karachi wrote to a Pakistani newspaper alleging that press reports were inciting Muslims in Pakistan to oppose the Soviet Union. Instead of citing the "virtues" of Soviet troops in Afghanistan, the letter defended the Soviet action in Afghanistan by mentioning some aspects of the nationality policy toward Soviet Muslims adopted by Lenin after the October Revolution. Since the Soviet leadership repudiated Lenin's cause long ago, the lame excuse merely forced the Soviet government to remain silent.

The Soviet invasion of Afghanistan has clearly exposed the Soviet Union's hideous features of being the common enemy of the Muslim countries. The atrocities committed by Soviet troops in Afghanistan, such as slaughtering innocent people, suppressing Muslim guerrillas and burning down mosques, plunged that country into widespread ruin and forced hundreds of thousands of Afghans to leave their homes. According to an announcement made by President Ziaul Haq on 13 January in Peshawar, half a million Afghan refugees have entered Pakistan, with large numbers coming in daily. Lacking food and clothing, the refugees have braved the hazards of snow-covered mountains in northern Pakistan under wretched conditions. On humanitarian grounds, the Pakistani Government provided the Afghan Muslims with food for subsistence and tents for shelter. However, the Soviet Government branded the Afghan refugees as "reactionaries" and accused Pakistan of interfering with Afghanistan's "internal affairs."

People in Pakistan have pointed out that because the Soviet Government has pursued Russian chauvinism, the Muslims in that country have also been subjected to discrimination and oppression. Muslim defiance in recent years has spread to central Asia and the Caucasus inhabited by Muslims. This defiance included the assassination of the police commissioner of the Azerbaijan Republic. While the Soviet occupation forces were putting down Muslim guerrillas operating in Afghanistan, 14 Soviet soldiers joined the Muslim guerrillas in Afghanistan.

An editorial published in the DAILY NEWS on 13 January said: "Local developments should alert Muslim countries to the serious implications of the present situation. Unless these countries adopt positive measures to strengthen unity, they will become the tragic victims of the superpowers keen on taking advantage of and occupying small countries when conditions become unstable." Muslim countries are now taking actions to counter the Soviet threat. Initiated by Bangladesh and through the efforts of Bangladesh, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Morocco, an emergency conference of the foreign ministers of Muslim countries will be held in Istanbul on 26 January to study the implications of the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan and to discuss measures to safeguard the independence and security of the region.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTARY ON WORLD REACTION TO SOVIET INVASION

HK151223 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "Seriously Deal With the Soviet Challenge"]

[Text] The Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan has set off a storm of violent oppositions all over the world and waves of denunciation of the Soviet invaders are sweeping the whole world. Apart from voicing their strong condemnation, many countries are also adopting all kinds of practical measures to impose sanctions. Such widespread opposition by so many countries to the Soviet hegemonist policy of aggression and expansion is unprecedented.

The peoples of various countries were aroused by Soviet social imperialism. The flagrant Soviet armed invasion and intervention in Afghanistan is a very useful lesson to the peoples of the world. It has enabled them to more fully recognize the real features of Soviet hegemonism as well as see its serious threat to the world. Every country which values its own independence and safety and is concerned about international peace and security cannot help but think that if the Soviet Union can do what it wants with a sovereign state such as Afghanistan without being stopped, it is the same as giving the green light to Soviet global expansion. This time the victim is Afghanistan. Who knows whose turn it will be the next time? More and more people are realizing that the Soviet armed invasion of Afghanistan is not an isolated action but part of the global strategy it is pushing for world domination. From harsh reality the various countries of the world have come to the correct conclusion: One can neither sit back nor show weakness before the challenge of Soviet hegemonism.

Many countries have bravely stepped forward to adopt the action of imposing sanctions against the Soviet Union. This is an encouraging sign. It marks a new development in the international struggle against hegemonism. However, we must see that even now, secure in the knowledge of its own might, Soviet social imperialism is still brazenly unrestrained and will not back down lightly. The various countries of the world definitely cannot slacken their efforts. They must unite and take concerted actions to mete out telling punishment to the Soviet invaders, defeat their expansionist offensive and thwart their global strategy. Only then will we be able to safeguard world peace.

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P R C I N T E R N A T I O N A L A F F A I R S
N O R T H E A S T A S I A

D 1

BEIJING KOREAN CITES KCNA ON SR-71 OVERFLIGHT IN DPRK

SK130724 Beijing in Korean to Korea 1100 GMT 12 Jan 80 SK

[Text] According to KCNA, a U.S. SR-71 high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane infiltrated the airspace over the Kangyong Peninsula on the west coast of Korea and over the east coastal area on 10 January, and carried out espionage activities.

Saying that U.S. high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance planes have infiltrated the airspace over the east and west coastal areas of Korea and carried out espionage activities on five occasions since the beginning of the year, the news report urged the United States to correctly view reality and stop such dangerous maneuvers.

XINHUA: JAPAN 'SHOCKED' BY BREZHNEV REMARKS ON AFGHANISTAN

OW132119 Beijing XINHUA in English 2100 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Tokyo, January 13 (XINHUA)--Japan is shocked at Brezhnev's allegation on January 12 that Soviet military involvement in Afghanistan is based on the Soviet-Afghan treaty.

A Foreign Ministry official has pointed out that the conclusion of the Soviet-Afghan treaty of friendship and cooperation is obviously a concrete step of the Soviet Union to put into practice its long-term strategy of building an "Asian collective security system". Japan keeps high vigilance against the Soviet-proposed Japanese-Soviet treaty of good neighbourhood and cooperation, he said.

The Japanese paper NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in a report today noted that Brezhnev used the Soviet treaty with Afghanistan as a pretext for military intervention.

The Foreign Ministry official pointed out, the Soviet-Afghan treaty involves the idea of the "Asian collective security system" advanced by Brezhnev in 1970, as the eighth article of the treaty stresses that the contracted parties will promote the establishment in Asia of an effective collective security system. The treaty was signed with Afghanistan's Taraki government in December of 1978, one year before the Soviet military intervention. So it becomes clear that the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is based on a long-term strategy.

The report added, in the view of the Foreign Ministry official, Soviet troops will stay long in Afghanistan. Behind the Soviet-proposed treaty of good neighbourhood and cooperation with Japan is a design similar to that behind the Soviet treaty with Afghanistan.

The paper pointed out, the draft of the Soviet-proposed treaty with Japan in 1978 provides that, if necessary, consultation should be held for taking common action. This has strong military colour. It can be regarded as a link of Brezhnev's Asian collective security system.

Foreign Minister Saburo Okita said on January 10, it is a strange logic that the Soviet Union can enter another country because there is a treaty of good neighbourhood and cooperation. It is necessary for Japan to study the Afghan problem and learn some lessons from its outcome, he said.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
NORTHEAST ASIA

TEXT

XINHUA INTERVIEWS JAPANESE FIGURES ON PROSPECTS FOR 1980'S

OWO51816 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 5 Jan 80 OW

[XINHUA correspondent Wu Xuewen: "Japanese Personages Hold Out Grim Prospects for Japan in 1980's"]

[Text] Tokyo, January 4 (XINHUA)--In the 1980's, Japan will face a more grim situation than in the 1970's both at home and abroad. This is the view shared by a number of Japanese statesmen, commentators, economists and journalists during their recent interviews with XINHUA.

Their topics focused on the following three questions: First, with the international situation becoming more turbulent, what should Japan do with regard to its security guarantee system against a background of swift expansionist moves towards Asia and the Middle East by the Soviet hegemonists? Second, since the Japanese economy is riddled with troublesome problems, can it manage to tide over the difficulties going to arise at the outset of the second oil crisis? Third, the internal political situation continues to be unstable and the opposition forces in both houses have grown stronger year by year. In such circumstances, can the ruling Liberal Democratic Party wield power for a long time?

As far as the international situation in the last year of the 1970's was concerned, there were four things that were deeply worrying both the Japanese ruling and opposition parties. They were: The presence of more Soviet military bases on Japan's northern territories which posed a direct threat to the security of Japan, putting Japan under constant stress both psychologically and politically; the flames of war kindled by Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea was likely to spread to the neighbouring countries and anxiety prevailed in the ASEAN countries which have close ties with Japan economically and politically; there was trouble in Iran whose oil accounts for 11 per cent of Japan's total oil imports and the relations between Iran and the United States became strained; and Afghanistan was turned into a strategic stronghold of the Soviet Union. All this showed that the Soviet hegemonists were moving south-ward more rapidly.

How does Japan cope with such a critical situation? The Ohira cabinet managed to keep the 1980 defence expenditure at the level of 0.9 per cent of the gross national product despite numerous financial difficulties. In addition, Japan has decided to send the maritime self-defence force to participate in round-the-Pacific military manoeuvres to be held in February. Some changes have been made in the resource diplomacy pursued by Japan since World War Two. On the following day after the military coup in Afghanistan, Japanese Foreign Minister Saburo Okita issued a statement protesting the Soviet military intervention and demanding an immediate withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan. In the past Japan had paid less attention to the international affairs in which Japan had no direct economic interest.

Oil price and import quota will be affected by the crisis in the 1980's. Japan will be forced to readjust its economic targets in accordance with the import quota.

The 1980's witnessed the decline in strength of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party in the Diet. It is held that Japan's ruling and opposition parties will move toward partial alliance from a position of relative equal status.

Looking forward to the 1980's, these personages, journalist in particular, keep a watchful eye on the Soviet military moves. They regard the Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan as a signal of Moscow's intensified preparations for war.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

E 1

TEXT

RENMIN RIBAO ON SRV ATTEMPT TO FORM INDOCHINA FEDERATION

HKL60920 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Short commentary: "Stuff One's Ears When Stealing a Bell"]

[Text] The Vietnamese foreign minister and the foreign ministers of Laos and the Kampuchean puppet regime recently held a meeting in Hnom Penh and issued a "joint communique." What calls for attention in this "communique" is the seemingly reluctant announcement of the formation of an "Indochina federation."

The Vietnamese authorities have made tremendous efforts in rigging up this "Indochina federation." After a year or more of "mopping up" by more than 200,000 troops in Kampuchea, they have now got what they wanted. However, since they feel that this is quite a glorious thing, they conceal their true feeling by craftily saying: "The question of an Indochina federation has become a thing of the past together with the end of the French-ruled Indochina." This self-revelatory admission of "there are no 300 taels of silver buried here" has served to expose the guilty conscience of the Vietnamese authorities and vividly presented a ludicrous performance of their ostrich-like behavior.

Is the "Indochina federation" actually a thing of the past or is it a reality? The communique advertised "complete unanimity" in all the problems discussed by the three countries, regarded China as their common "most direct and dangerous enemy" and professed "solidarity and cooperation" and "mutual support" as their "sacred duty." In particular it stressed the "great necessity" for Vietnam to station troops in Kampuchea and Laos as they have been invited in "to protect the fruits of the revolution." Moreover, it also expressed the need "to make contributions...for the peace, stability and prosperity of Southeast Asia" with the help and support of the Soviet Union, their "reliable mainstay."

In an editorial, Vietnam's Nhan Dan also barefacedly said: "The invasion of any single country will be construed as an invasion of all three countries and will be met with collective counterattacks." Evidently, the Vietnamese authorities have already transformed the three Indochina countries into a pure and genuine federation integrated politically, militarily and economically. Even though they are not using the name of the Indochina federation, how can the words "Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam" cover up their real essence?

Just as the Soviet Union is carrying out an armed invasion of Afghanistan and stepping up its strategy for the drive south, the hasty changing of the appearance of the "Indochina federation," this spearhead pointed against the ASEAN countries, is no coincidence. This is a danger signal for the invasion and expansion of the greater and lesser hegemonists in areas of Southeast Asia. People must never treat this lightly.

KAMPUCHEA'S THLOUW MUMM ON SITUATION IN SRV-HELD AREAS

OW152025 Beijing XINHUA in English 1853 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people in Vietnamese-occupied areas have suffered more than outsiders could imagine and they have come to realize that the only way to save their country is to drive the invaders out of their land, Thlouw Mumm told XINHUA at a jungle base headquarters of Democratic Kampuchea recently.

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Thiounn Mumm was the president of Phnom Penh Academy of Sciences and Technology before the Vietnamese occupation of the capital. He managed to reach the new site of the Democratic Kampuchean Government at their base headquarters last November with the support and escort of the masses and was then appointed president of the National Committee of Sciences and Technics over a month ago.

The Hanoi authorities, he said, have set up an administrative network to ensure a tight hold on the areas under their occupation. There are co-governors at the provincial level, one Vietnamese and one Kampuchean. The Vietnamese governor is in charge of military and other affairs. There is also at least one Vietnamese adviser in districts and villages.

He said that the so-called "Heng Samrin government" is merely a puppet and the Vietnamese the string-puller. Functionaries of the regime have to obey the Vietnamese directions. Even texts of Heng Samrin's speeches were first drafted by the Vietnamese in their language and then translated into the Kampuchean language before being read out by Heng Samrin. The Phnom Penh puppet has no army except for "self-defence guards". They have only 200 men in Kompong Thom Province. Quite a few "self-defence guards" in the streets of Phnom Penh are Vietnamese soldiers in disguise. "Last June, I met a flock of 'self-defence guards' in Phnom Penh. Some of them spoke Vietnamese and not Kampuchean," Thiounn Mumm said. The Vietnamese occupation troops, he said, have kept a vigilant eye on the guards, distributing to every guard on an average 20 rounds of bullets and those who proved "disloyal" were disarmed.

The Vietnamese authorities have moved large numbers of Vietnamese immigrants into the occupied areas to step up their control. At the beginning the immigrants only went to eastern Kampuchea but since last September, they have poured into the provinces of Kimpong Thom, Kompong Chhnang, Pursat and Battambang.

Thiounn Mumm said that the Kampuchean people have all bitterly denounced the Vietnamese occupationists for their unpardonable crime of slaughtering people. Apart from their means of war, the Vietnamese invaders have also killed the innocent people in households and villages. He said that he saw many helpless and homeless children in Kompong Cham, Kompong Speu and Battambang provinces, dying of hunger and diseases. The rich and populous Tonle Sap Lake area, a land of fish and rice in the past, has been reduced to a stretch of wasteland today, he said. In Pompong Chhnang, Pursat, Kompong Chom, Siem Reap, many villages were burnt down, large numbers of villagers killed or starved to death, leaving nine out of ten houses now vacant.

Both in cities and in the countryside, the Vietnamese occupationists have plundered the local people of their treasures as well as rice. They have destroyed factory and hospital equipment and educational facilities in Phnom Penh. On top of this, they have also withheld aid the international relief organizations have delivered to Kampuchea, using the supplies instead as its army's pay and provision, and sometimes even using it to engage in speculation. He quoted refugees from the eastern part of Kampuchea as saying that the Vietnamese exploitation of the Kampucheans there was even harsher than that before the national liberation of 1975.

Thiounn Mumm said that the Kampuchean people with their glorious tradition of resistance against foreign aggression are rising in the struggle against the Vietnamese occupation. Because of mistreatment by the Vietnamese, the Kampucheans have come to realize that the Hanoi authorities are annexing their country and exterminating their nation.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

LAO FIRING INTO THAI TERRITORY PROTESTED

OW151558 Beijing XINHUA in English 1504 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 15 (XINHUA)--The Thai authorities in the northeastern province of Nong Khai yesterday sent a letter to the Lao Government protesting against its soldiers firing into Thai territory last Sunday, according to reports reaching here today.

It was reported that about 200 rounds of light machinegun fire landed at the Thai border village of Pake in Muang District of the province Sunday morning, and four houses in the area were reported damaged.

INDOCHINESE REFUGEES IN THAILAND AIRLIFTED INTO CHINA

OW151346 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to this station's correspondent in Guangdong, the first group of 181 Indochinese refugees who chose to come to settle in China arrived in Guangzhou from Bangkok on a special flight of the General Administration of Civil Aviation of China from Bangkok this afternoon.

Since 1975 Vietnam has created large numbers of Indochinese refugees by pushing regional hegemonism in Indochina, invading Kampuchea and controlling Laos. The Chinese Government has announced that, despite the fact that China has suffered a great deal from Vietnam's export of refugees, it is still willing to receive 10,000 refugees from the Southeast Asian countries and Hong Kong area. Beginning today, the Chinese Government will send special flights consecutively to Thailand to transport those Indochinese refugees who have fled to Thailand and are found to be truly willing to settle in China. These refugees will be offered settlement on the three newly built farms of (Dongfang), (Chengmai) and (Wenchang) on Hainan Island, Guangdong, China, where they will work and stay.

UK OBLIGED BY MANILA PACT TO DEFEND THAILAND

OW160848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Bangkok, January 16 (XINHUA)--The British Government is obliged by the Manila Pact to defend Thailand if the country is attacked by Vietnam, the Thai press reported today quoting visiting British Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs Peter Blaker.

In a speech last night, the minister of state said, "The Manila Pact still exists, and so does our obligation under the pact." Asked what Britain will do if Thailand is invaded by Vietnamese forces, Blaker said that his country would immediately consult with members of the pact to see what response would be appropriate.

The British minister of state arrived here last night for a six-day visit to Thailand.

MALAYSIAN PAPER ON RITHAUDDEN'S HANOI VISIT

OW152032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Hong Kong, January 14 (XINHUA)--People should not depend heavily on what Vietnam has promised but instead, watch to see how it behaves, said the Malaysian paper NANYANG SIANG PAU yesterday.

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In an editorial commenting on Malaysian Foreign Minister Tengku Ahmad Rithauddeen's recent visit to Hanoi, the paper said the foreign minister was told that Vietnam accepts the Kuala Lumpur declaration as the foundation for creating a region of peace and stability. Meanwhile, the foreign ministers from Laos, Vietnam and the Heng Samrin regime of Kampuchea renewed their proposal to sign a non-aggression treaty with ASEAN.

The paper explained that the Kuala Lumpur declaration, advanced by ASEAN in 1971, called for the neutralization of Southeast Asia, but it has since then been subjected to repeated censure from Vietnam. Now Vietnam's readiness to support the declaration seems of little significance under the present circumstances--with Vietnamese troops hanging on in Kampuchea and conflicts still unsettled. The proposal to sign a non-aggression treaty with ASEAN is nothing but stalling tactics aimed at diverting people's attention, the paper declared. The resolution of the difference between ASEAN and Vietnam lies in the settlement of the conflicts in Kampuchea, the paper stresses in conclusion.

ISLAMIC CONFERENCE CALLS FOR 'JIHAD' IN AFGHAN STRUGGLE

OW151714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1626 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)--The first Islamic missionary conference for Southeast Asia and the Pacific yesterday called on all Muslims to support the jihad (holy war) being waged by the Afghan people, according to a report from Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

A declaration adopted yesterday at the end of the four-day meeting said the Afghans were fighting the jihad against foreign forces and their "stooges" in their country. The declaration called on the international community, particularly Muslim states, not to recognize and "puppet regime" that might be set up in Afghanistan as a result of foreign intervention.

The conference, attended by some 200 delegates from 16 countries agreed to set up a council to coordinate Islamic missionary activities in the countries of the region.

VICE PREMIER YAO YILIN MEETS AUSTRALIAN VISITORS

OW161602 Beijing XINHUA in English 1514 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Yao Yilin met here this evening with Kenneth Rosenhain, corporate managing director of the Myer Emporium Limited of Australia, Mrs. Rosenhain and their party. The Myer Emporium Limited has branches in the United States, Canada, Europe, Japan and Hong Kong. In the past few years, it has traded with China in textiles, light industry products and handicrafts.

Mr. Rosenhain told Vice-Premier Yao Yilin that their current visit had enhanced the emporium's trade relations with China. Their talks had been very successful, he added.

China wanted to buy many things from Australia, the Chinese vice-premier said. He visualized broad prospects for the development of trade relations between the two countries.

Present on the occasion were the general manager of the China National Textiles Import and Export Corporation, Wang Mingjun, and Australian ambassador to China, Mr C.G. Woodard.

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SOUTH ASIA

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XINHUA: SOVIETS TIGHTENING POLITICAL CONTROL OVER AFGHANISTAN

OW111300 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 11 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)--The Soviet Union is tightening its political control over Afghanistan under its military occupation. A KYODO dispatch from Kabul on January 9, quoting informed sources, said that the Soviet Union has sent to Afghanistan about 3,000 political advisers to join its military advisers there. The sources said that Russian administrative advisers have taken control of Afghan Government offices. There were a number of such Soviet advisers in Afghanistan during the government of Hafizollah Amin. Stronger control by Soviet advisers of the new Afghan regime is obvious. The headquarters of the Soviet political advisers is believed to be situated in the "House of the People", the official residence of the president of the Afghan Revolutionary Council. The Afghan police is also said to be under the Soviet control.

The Afghan Government is in fact taken over by the Soviet Union. The DAILY TELEGRAPH, a British paper, yesterday carried an article entitled "Russians Still Rule in Kabul". It said that "a fortnight after the Soviet coup in Afghanistan, there is still no real functioning government in Kabul" and that Babrak Karmal and his group "are making decisions with the consent of their Soviet bosses". Quoting diplomatic sources, the article said that "the Karmal regime has even less credibility than that of its predecessor among the people. There is bitter resentment against the way the Karmal government took over with Soviet support" and people "question its legitimacy". The Afghan people are incensed by the conduct of Soviet advisers. AFP reported from Kabul yesterday that a Soviet military adviser was killed in Kabul on January 9. Another Soviet political adviser was stoned to death. Soviets are told not to go out alone.

XINHUA SAYS ANTI-RUSSIAN FEELING GROWING IN KABUL

OW121250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 12 (XINHUA)--Anti-Russian feeling is mounting among Afghans in Kabul, according to reports from that city. An anti-Soviet demonstration erupted yesterday at Kabul's main prison, Pol-e-Charkhi, 25 kilometres east of the city. The demonstration occurred after Karmal's much-publicized pledge to release all political prisoners in the country failed to be fulfilled.

About 3,000 Afghans gathered outside the high-walled prison compound hoping to receive their relatives thought to be still detained. However, to their disappointment, only a small number of the prisoners were released, most of whom were members of Karmal's party. The demonstrators broke through the prison's main gate and into two cell blocks, and freed the inmates there. They shouted, "Russians Get Out." During the attempt to free the prisoners, two Afghans were shot to death. An AP story said that it was not immediately clear whether Russian or Afghan troops fired what sounded like short bursts of automatic weapons. An Afghan officer standing over the two bodies lying just outside the main gate reportedly shook a fist in the direction of a Russian tank crew.

A UPI dispatch from Kabul said that Soviet tanks are dug in on the Balahasar hill fortress overlooking the old bazaar of Kabul, but they in no way frighten the Afghans. Several Russian civilians and troops alike have simply vanished in the bazaar and have never returned, while others have been found with slit throats--obvious evidence that there is strong anti-Russian feeling in the bazaar. "Russians no good," a blacksmith said as he slammed his hammer down with horrific force. "Who's a guerrilla?" one Afghan said to a UPI reporter, "I'm a guerrilla."

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"Everyone's a guerrilla. The Russians will never know." The Soviet military authorities do not appear to trust even those Afghan soldiers they themselves send to the streets in Kabul. Foreign newsmen in Kabul noted that most Afghan soldiers in the streets of the capital were unarmed. The Soviets themselves stood guard at the key buildings such as the radio headquarters and government palace in Kabul.

XINHUA CITES FURTHER REPORTS OF AFGHAN RESISTANCE

OW151707 Beijing XINHUA in English 1615 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)--The Soviet invaders are trying to rebuild the Afghan Army so as to use Afghans to fight Afghans but the move is encountering ever stronger resistance. Before the Soviet invasion there were about 100,000 Afghan troops in the country trained, equipped and controlled by the Soviet Union, nearly half of them were stationed in the Kabul region. By means of cheating and threat with force of arms, the Soviet invaders disarmed the Afghan troops in Kabul in a few days around last December 27 when they occupied the capital. They surrounded the army barracks with tanks and armored vehicles, forcibly confining the Afghan troops inside. "Dangerous elements" among the troops were then purged through political check. An AFP report said: "Russian troops were keeping a vigilant eye on the Afghan National Army and a good number of men suspected to 'disloyalty' had been relieved of their duties and some imprisoned."

It is reported that immediately following Soviet occupation of Kabul, the aggressor troops were sent out to different parts of the country through highways or by airlift, especially strategic towns along the border areas, and tried to disarm the Afghan troops there as they had done in Kabul. However, even before the arrival of the aggressor troops, some of the Afghan Army units in different parts of the country had already revolted while some others dispersed on their own. Hence, the Afghan troops under actual Soviet control are limited in number. Moscow was reported to have dispatched large numbers of military advisers to tighten its control over the Afghan troops.

After their "rebuilding" efforts, the Soviet invaders are still unable to rest assured about Afghan troops. It is reported that streets in Kabul were full of Soviet troops only a few days ago and all the key installations were guarded by Soviet soldiers. Since international flights to Kabul were reopened, in order to cheat the Afghan people and the outside world, Afghan troops were allowed to patrol in the daytime but without weapons or without ammunition or with only minimal ammunition. As soon as the curfew hours began, Soviet troops were put on guard instead. The same is true with other areas. At present, Afghan troops can only do "secondary duties" and are forbidden to enter vital installations and key army positions. The Soviet trick of "rebuilding" Afghan troops to tighten its control has met strong resistance. Once the Soviet troops set foot in Jalalabad in the east, Qandahar in the south, Herat in the west or Fayzabad in the northeast, local Afghan troops often fled in large numbers and joined guerrilla forces together with their firearms and ammunition to resist the Soviet occupation army. Defections of this kind are still on the increase. The Pakistan paper THE JANG reported on January 12 that similar incidents have occurred in Paktia Province of eastern Afghanistan. The Afghan Air Force units in the province have refused to bomb the guerrilla forces. An UPI report on January 13 said that among the Afghan troops under Soviet control, many apparently harbor a degree of sympathy for and provide weapons and information to the guerrillas. As a result, the Muslim guerrillas have been able "to avoid being wiped out despite the vastly superior firepower of armor-plated Mi-24 helicopter gunships, tanks, armored personnel carriers and the like." Diplomatic sources in Kabul said that up to now the Soviet Union still have little Afghan troops under control to form a reliable combat force.

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TEXT

Abudullah Amin, an elder brother of the former Afghan prime minister Amin, who had been the commander for the northern army of Afghanistan, was reported to have joined the guerrillas, bringing along a great quantity of weapons and ammunition. He is now fighting the Soviet invaders in a northern province of the country.

RENMIN RIBAO READERS COMMENT ON AFGHAN EVENTS

HK161057 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Letter from Jin Huasen: of the First Ministry of Machine Building: "The Lesson of the Afghan Incident"]

[Text] Those people who have been drifting happily to the soft rhythm of "detente" have been awakened by the gun shots of Kabul. Through the smoke of gunpowder, they are finally able to take a good look at the repulsive features of the Soviet hegemonists and see through their malicious intentions under the smokescreen of "detente." We must seriously learn from the Afghan incident because it is far more rousing than the Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia. The open invasion of Afghanistan by hegemonism shows that the "Brezhnev doctrine" has now been applied beyond the scope of the "big family." If we interpret the hegemonists' act of sending a Soviet brigade to Cuba as an attempt to feel out the guts and strength of another superpower, then we should say that their intrusion into Afghanistan is a challenge and threat to the Third World and the nonaligned countries and to world peace. In the face of this direct challenge, all justice-upholding and peace-loving countries should cease being indulgent and should take effective containment measures to deal a head-on blow to the Soviet hegemonists. [Signed] Jin Huasen of the First Ministry of Machine Building

[Letter from Li Mingxuan: of Tianjin: "It Is Necessary To Mend the Fold When Some of the Sheep Have Been Lost"]

I felt it quite disturbed when I read in the papers that trucks made with U.S. technology were used in the Soviet intrusion into Afghanistan. This is just another example showing how the United States courts its own disaster by providing the Soviet Union with advanced technology and equipment. According to history books, when Hitler launched aggression in the 1930's, the Nazi Army rode into Poland in armored cars manufactured by the U.S. General Motors. People have always cited this incident as an example showing how the advocates of appeasement ate their own bitter fruit. No one could have guessed that history would repeat itself this way. How regrettable this is!

I wonder if the fact that Soviet trucks are now running on Afghan soil will sober up the power-holders in Washington or not? If it does, it is certainly not too late to mend the fold after some of the sheep have been lost. [Signed] Li Mingxuan, Tianjin

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTS ON AFGHAN REFUGEE PROBLEM

HK150955 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jan 80 p 6 HK

[Article by Xue Yuan [7185 0337]: "Why Do the Afghan Refugees Flee?"]

[Text] Large numbers of Afghan refugees are flowing into Pakistan. According to figures recently provided by the Pakistani Government, the total has reached over 402,000. For a small country with a population of only 18 million, this is a staggering figure! The Pakistani Government has received help from the UN and the World Food Council and made proper arrangements for the Afghan refugees. However, because the number of refugees has recently increased more rapidly than expected, Pakistan and other countries have experienced new difficulties.

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Afghan refugees are the direct victims of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Since last year, when the Kabul authorities began to draw closer to the Soviet Union and jeopardize their own safety by pursuing a policy of ruthless suppression at home, many residents were forced to leave the country in order to survive. Recently, the Soviet Union sent a large number of troops of Afghanistan and used airplanes, artillery, tanks, missiles and napalm bombs to raze many towns and villages to the ground. Thousands upon thousands of people were killed by Soviet troops. Many more people were left homeless and became refugees. For many years Afghanistan has been in a state of turmoil. Large tracts of land have been left uncultivated, resulting in a serious food shortage and soaring commodity prices. Thousands upon thousands of Afghans have gone hungry. This is another case of a large flow of refugees to other areas. Now the Soviet Union is actively increasing its troops in various parts of Afghanistan and ruthlessly suppressing the resistance of the Afghan people, thus giving rise to an even larger number of refugees. This shows that apart from the Indochina area, Afghanistan is another country with a large outflow of refugees caused by hegemonist aggression.

GANDHI DENIES INDIA SUPPORTS SOVIET ACTION IN AFGHANISTAN

OW170930 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 17 Jan 80 CW

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said yesterday night that India is not supporting Moscow's action in Afghanistan, according to a report from New Delhi. Speaking to reporters after a 45-minute talk with visiting British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, Mrs. Gandhi said, "I don't think any country is justified in entering another country." "I don't think we supported the action, we're just trying to find a way so that the situation doesn't escalate," she said. Questioned about India's sympathy with the Soviet explanation for intervention in Afghanistan, as voiced by Indian officials in New Delhi and the U.N. debate last weekend, she said that this does not mean support of the intervention.

Lord Carrington arrived in New Delhi yesterday on the last leg of his five-nation Middle East and Asian tour.

KING BIRENDRA RESHUFFLES NEPAL'S COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

OW151837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kathmandu, January 15 (XINHUA)--King Birendra has reshuffled the Council of Ministers of Nepal, according to a RSS report today. Senior members in the reshuffled Council of Ministers include: Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa, Minister of Foreign Affairs K.B. Shahi, Minister of Defence and Health Balaram Gharti; Minister of Water, Power, Irrigation, Law and Justice Marich Man Singh; Minister of Home Panchayat Jog Meher Shrestha, and Minister of Forest and General Administration Netra Bikram Thapa. It was also reported that Mr. K.B. Shahi was also nominated as member of the National Panchayat in accordance with the Nepalese Constitution.

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WESTERN EUROPE

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EEC FOREIGN MINISTERS PROTEST SOVIET INTERVENTION

OW160852 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--The foreign ministers of the nine member states of the European Economic Community (EEC) yesterday denounced the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan as flagrant interference in the country's internal affairs and a threat to peace. They urged the Soviet Union to pull its troops out of that country, according to reports from Brussels.

The nine foreign ministers of EEC countries met in Brussels yesterday to consider the situation in Afghanistan and its implications and issued a statement on Afghanistan after the meeting.

The statement says, "The Soviet intervention (in Afghanistan) constitutes a flagrant interference in the internal affairs of a non-aligned country belonging to the Islamic world and constitutes furthermore a threat to peace, security and stability in the region, including the Indian subcontinent, the Middle East and the Arab world." "The nine ministers have reaffirmed their grave concern with regard to the crisis created by the military intervention of the Soviet Union in Afghanistan, which represents a serious violation of the principles of international relations enshrined in the charter of the United Nations," the statement adds.

"They have emphasized that the explanations given by the Soviet Union to justify its intervention in Afghanistan are unacceptable", it notes. "They urge the Soviet Union to act in conformity with the resolution on the Afghan crisis adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations with a overwhelming majority, which calls for the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of all foreign troops from Afghanistan", it stresses.

"Convinced that detente is indivisible and has a global dimension", "they, therefore, urge the Soviet Union, in conformity with the standards and principles of the United Nations Charter, to allow the Afghan people to determine their own future without foreign interference", the statement says.

VICE PREMIER JI PENGFEI MEETS DANISH AMBASSADOR

OW161550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--Vice-Premier Ji Pengfei met here this afternoon with outgoing Danish Ambassador to China Mr. Kjeld Wilhelm Mortensen.

CYPRUS PRESIDENT KIPRIANOU SUMMONS CHINESE AMBASSADOR

OW161934 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Nicosia, January 16 (XINHUA)--Cyriot President Spiros Kiprianou summoned Chinese Ambassador Cao Chi to his presidential palace this afternoon and explained to the Chinese ambassador the Cyriot Government's position on the issue of Varosha, a new city of Famagusta Province of the country.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH PRESSES ORDERED--Stockholm, 11 Jan--China has ordered five completely-automatic record (disc) presses worth about \$375,000 from the Swedish firm Tolex Alpha Ab, a spokesman for the company announced today. Tolex, which provides jobs for some 200 workers, produces records, cassettes and automatic railway signalling equipment. It has an annual turnover of \$25,000,000. [Text] [Hong Kong AFP in English 0050 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW]

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EASTERN EUROPE

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RENMIN RIBAO ON CADRE SYSTEM IN YUGOSLAVIA, ROMANIA

HK080925 RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 2 Jan 80 p 3 HK

[Report: "Some Notes on the Cadre System in Yugoslavia and Romania"]

[Text] Appraisal by the masses. In Romania, the masses appraise all their cadres once a year. The masses of the unit where the cadre is stationed analyze and discuss his politics and ideology, vocational expertise, morals and ability to fulfill assignments. They then evaluate him and write down this information. This is then signed by the cadre before it is put into his dossier. This becomes an important basis for the assessment and employment of the cadre.

Exchange of cadres. Romania practices the system of exchanging cadres. Cadres are transferred from party work to economic work, and ministers of the central government to the post of first secretaries of county party committees. The purpose is to enable cadres to broaden their horizon, enrich their knowledge, improve their ability, receive all-round tempering and to keep them from staying too long at a given post. This prevents them from getting into a rut and becoming mentally ossified.

System of rotation. The chairman and all the ministers and deputy ministers of the Executive Council of the Yugoslav Federal Assembly or government are elected for a term of 4 years, and generally can only serve for 2 terms. The new proposal made by President Tito for all party and government organs to adopt the 1-year executive president system has already been put into practice with the Presidium of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia taking the lead. Yugoslav comrades believe a limitation on the term of service and periodical rotation will prevent party and government officials from becoming professionalized and bureaucratized and stop people from monopolizing certain lines of work. After the expiration of their term and upon rotation, the cadres return to work as usual in their former units.

Payment of wages. All ministers and leaders of enterprises in Romania follow the system of drawing only 80 percent of their basic pay each month. Those who fulfill their target at the end of the year are retroactively paid the remaining 20 percent. Those who have not fulfilled their target will be subjected to proportionate deductions from the 20 percent. Those who overfulfill their target will be given bonuses.

Housing and cars. Both Yugoslavia and Romania have stipulated that the private house and car of a cadre must be paid by him from his wages. Housing fixtures and furnishings of ministers and secretaries of municipal and county party committees must all be purchased by the individual. Income tax, rental and nursery fees are based on income with those receiving less paying less. Leading members below the general secretary when visiting abroad or making inspection tours within the country must without exception use regular air and train services. They are not allowed to take their secretaries, doctors and nurses with them.

BRIEFS

BUCHAREST FOREIGN PHOTO EXHIBITION--Bucharest, 17 Dec--A total of 811 photographs in color or black and white from 47 countries are on display at the exhibition of international photographic art which opened here today. The exhibition is sponsored by the Romanian Council of Socialist Culture and Education and the International Federation of Photographic Art and organized by the Romanian Society of Photographic Art. China was represented by 57 pictures of landscape achievements in socialist construction, children's life and portraits. Two of them are among the 24 cited by the critics of the exhibition. Three others won awards of the International Federation of Photographic Art--one gold medal, one silver and one bronze. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0302 GMT 17 Dec 79 OW]

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EGYPT ORDERS SOVIETS TO REDUCE DIPLOMATIC MISSION

OW130433 Beijing XINHUA in English 0249 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 12 (XINHUA)--The Egyptian Government has requested the Soviet Union to reduce the number of its diplomatic mission here commensurately with that of Egyptian diplomats in Moscow which has been reduced owing to the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan--an invasion which violates international law and threatens peace in the area, according to a MENA report. This Egyptian Government decision was put to the Soviet ambassador here this evening by Egyptian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali.

EGYPTIAN DEFENSE MINISTER URGES TROOPS TO BE ALERT

OW140312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0238 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Cairo, January 13 (XINHUA)--Egyptian Minister of Defense and Military Production General Kamal Hasan 'Ali said today that Afghanistan would be a warning illustrating the intentions of plots concocted against the Middle East region. Addressing the celebrations of the Third Army on the day of training, General 'Ali said that it was incumbent on Egypt to exert all possible efforts to have the armed forces always on the alert. He pointed out that the foremost strategic function of the armed forces during the present and coming stages was the constant development of the forces so as to be always ready to deter aggressors.

We are aware, he said, that we are living in a world in which rights should be supported by power. Although we are proceeding along the road of peace, he added, we should not ignore the fact that we are passing through a juncture full of conflicts and sanguinary events to the extent that world peace is threatened.

XINHUA CITES KUWAITI MINISTER ON GULF SECURITY

OW161618 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Kuwait, January 16 (XINHUA)--"The gulf states have agreed that the security of the gulf region should be maintained by the people of this region and no support of foreign forces would be needed for this purpose", said 'Abd al-Aziz Husayn, Minister of State for Cabinet of Kuwait in an interview with the Kuwaiti paper AS-SIYASAH. In the interview published today by the paper, Husayn expressed that he was opposed to the presence of foreign military ships in the gulf "because it is one of the most important and sensitive regions. If once the security of this region was harmed, not only the gulf states but also the big powers would face a very dangerous situation. That would do damage both to world peace and the international economy."

MAURITANIAN MINISTER BRIEFS PRC ENVOY ON FOREIGN POLICY

OW130850 Beijing XINHUA in English 0824 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Nouakchott, January 12 (XINHUA)--Mauritania always adheres to the principle of opposing intervention by one country against another and power politics. Afghanistan is a Third World Muslim country. Mauritania supports the Afghan people in their resistance to foreign aggression. This statement was made by Mauritanian Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Mohamed Moktar Ould Zamel today when he received Chinese Ambassador to Mauritania Zhao Yuan.

The minister briefed the Chinese ambassador on the foreign policy pursued by Mauritania after the reorganization of the Military Committee of National Salvation and the government. He said that his country would further strengthen and develop the relations of friendly cooperation with China. On the issue of Western Sahara, he said that his government would maintain strict neutrality and would support none of the parties involved in the conflict.

MAURITIUS WILL NOT RENEW FISHING AGREEMENT WITH USSR

OW152207 Beijing XINHUA in English 2114 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 15 (XINHUA)--Mauritius will renounce the 10-year old fishery agreement with the Soviet Union when it expires in April, according to an AFP report from Port Louis, quoting the Mauritian paper LE MAURICIEN today. The agreement, signed in 1970, which gives Moscow extensive port facilities for Soviet trawlers in the Indian Ocean, was often criticized in the West, for it might aid Soviet spy activities. This attitude taken by the Mauritius government has also been influenced by the rising rivalry between the two superpowers following the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, the paper said.

CHINESE TROUPE PERFORMS FOR NIGERIAN PRESIDENT

OW130419 Beijing XINHUA in English 0154 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lagos, January 12 (XINHUA)--The visiting Anhui acrobatic troupe of China gave a special performance for Nigerian President Alhaji Shehu Shagari at the State House here this evening. During the performance, the Nigerian president repeatedly applauded the Chinese artists for their impressive performance. Among those accompanying the Nigerian president at the performance was Nigerian Vice-President Alexander Ekwueme.

At the end of the performance, President Shagari, accompanied by Kao Liang, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy here, and Lan Tian, head of the Chinese troupe, mounted the stage to congratulate the Chinese artists on their successful performance. He said that the Chinese troupe's visit to Nigeria had cemented the existing friendship between the two countries. He welcomed the Chinese artists to visit Nigeria again and give performances in other parts of the country. The Nigerian president and vice-president posed for a group photograph with the Chinese artists.

XINHUA REPORTS JOSHUA NKOMO RETURN TO RHODESIA

OW141957 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--A crowd of 150,000 Africans yesterday gave a rousing welcome to Joshua Nkomo, co-leader of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front Alliance, who returned to his homeland after three years of exile in Zambia, according to reports from Salisbury.

At an airport press conference, he issued a powerful appeal for the end of war and cease-fire. "The cease-fire must be turned into peace and tranquility and independence so our people can move forward together to make this country one of the richest in the region," he told journalists. He attacked the use of regular Rhodesian troops to maintain order, and also unreservedly condemned the killing of seven guerrillas by Rhodesian forces last week, which he described as a most disturbing incident. He said that British governor had a duty to ensure that the two sides were kept apart.

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He expressed the stand that the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU) led by him might still stand jointly with the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) in the fight for elections. Before departure from Lusaka, he appealed for reconciliation and peace among the Zimbabweans. He said, "Whites are part of our people, there is their home." He denounced the presence of South African troops in Zimbabwe as a violation of the London cease-fire agreement. He pointed out that to comply with the Lancaster agreement, one force should not be used against the other, and security should be the responsibility of the British monitoring forces alone. He praised the world people, most of all, the people of the frontline countries "who suffered with us, died with us," who have supported the Zimbabwean people in their struggles for liberation.

CCP FUNCTIONARIES DELEGATION VISITS TOGO

Attends National Day Celebration

OW141256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lome, January 13 (XINHUA)--Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema called on his people to develop production so as to avoid undue dependence on foreign countries. He made the call at a ceremony in celebration of the 13th anniversary of the "National Liberation Day" of the country here yesterday. He said that while giving priority to agricultural production Togo should also properly develop production in other departments. For progress and development Africa needs peace and cooperation, he pointed out. He asked for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The functionaries' delegation of the Chinese Communist Party now visiting Togo attended the celebrations to mark the country's "National Liberation Day".

Concludes Visit

OW141800 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Lome, January 14 (XINHUA)--The Chinese Communist Party functionaries' delegation led by Wu Xueqian, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, ended its six-day visit to Togo and left here for Benin today. The delegation was honoured at a banquet given on January 9 by Ayite Gachin Mivedor, member of the Political Bureau and director of the Rally of the Togolese People. In their toasts, Mivedor and Wu Xueqian praised the friendly and brotherly relations between the two parties and the two peoples.

During the visit, the Chinese delegation held talks with the delegation of the Rally of the Togolese People on the development of friendly relations between the two parties and international issues of common concern. The Chinese delegation had contacts with Togolese trade unions, youth and women's organizations. It also visited factories, villages, schools and ports. They were warmly welcomed by the local people wherever they went. Chinese Ambassador to Togo Yue Xin gave a reception in honour of the visiting Chinese delegation on January 12.

PRC ENVOY PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO UGANDAN PRESIDENT

OW161930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1922 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpt] Kampala, January 16 (XINHUA)--Zhang Bochuan, newly appointed Chinese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Uganda, presented his credentials to President Binaisa at the State House, Entebbe, here today.

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BEIJING FORUM DISCUSSES ZHOU ENLAI'S NATIONALITIES SPEECH

OW170948 Beijing XINHUA in English 0749 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)--A forum recently held in Beijing brought out that facts and practice had proved the correctness of the late Premier Zhou Enlai's speech on China's national policy and that the speech should now be really put into effect.

The speech was made on August 4, 1957, at a symposium on national work in Qingdao but was published in Beijing papers for the first time at the end of last year. Describing it as of great immediate significance, participants in the recent forum held that the speech was a programmatic document that gave a systematic elaboration to the theory, principles and policy of China's national work in the socialist period. Jiang Ping, vice-minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, said that the fundamental policy guiding China's national work was the policy of regional autonomy for minority nationalities. It was aimed at the common progress and prosperity of all the nationalities through cooperation and mutual aid.

He went on to say that as the first step to national prosperity, social reform was necessary, and this had been completed among all the nationalities. "Now the fundamental task confronting us is to build a modern, powerful socialist country. In this process, it is our duty on the one hand to unite all our nationalities to strive for the four modernizations, and on the other to help the minority nationalities develop their economy and culture," he said.

In his speech, Ma Yin, a deputy department director of Hui nationality at the Nationalities Affairs Commission, stressed the reasons to oppose two types of chauvinism, particularly great Han chauvinism. He said: (1) Historically the Han economy and culture were more developed which made the Han nationality feel superior to other nationalities. (2) The Han people constitute the great majority of the country's population and play a leading role in the country's political life. (3) Due to the ultra-left line of Lin Biao and the gang of four, great Han chauvinism has become the main tendency detrimental to national unity.

Dongga Losang Chilai, associate professor of the Central Institute for Nationalities, said that in the early days of liberation, commanders and fighters of the People's Liberation Army and Han cadres in Tibet strictly implemented the party's national policy. They did everything in the interest of the Tibetan people which won them love and trust and they formed close ties with the Tibetans. As a result of the influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, some of the cadres and Han comrades newly arrived in Tibet failed to study the party's national policy conscientiously. They manifested signs of great Han chauvinism and did not give proper respect to the Tibetan people's spoken and written language and their customs and habits. This should be changed immediately, he said.

Huang Guangxue of Korean nationality, another deputy department director of the commission, said that at present neither the number nor the working abilities of the minority cadres could meet the needs of improving the institution of national autonomy. The minority peoples made up six per cent of the country's population while the number of minority cadres made up only 4.8 per cent of the country's total. He urged training more minority cadres systematically so as to raise their ratio.

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He also suggested commending and encouraging those Han cadres who had contributed to the economic and cultural development of the minority areas. Yun Beifeng, secretary general of the Nationalities Committee of the National People's Congress, said that since liberation the Chinese Communist Party had promulgated a number of laws, regulations and decrees which had played an important role in protecting the minority peoples' rights and safeguarding the country's unification and national unity. But these laws were undermined during the Cultural Revolution. He asked that the legal system be strengthened so as to ensure the minority peoples' equal rights and right of autonomy.

ULANHU SPEAKS AT NATIONAL MINORITY LANGUAGES SEMINAR

OW160551 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to our station report, the Third National Science Seminar on National Minority Languages was held 2-12 January in Beijing. Ulanhu, member of the CCP Central Committee's Political Bureau and director of the CCP Central Committee's United Front Work Department, Yang Jingren, chairman of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission, and the responsible comrades of the departments concerned received all the delegates at the end of the seminar. Comrade Ulanhu delivered an important speech on how to implement the party's policy on national minority languages. Comrade Ulanhu pointed out: The party's policies on national minority languages is an important component of the party's policy on national minority affairs. At present, to set things right, completely eradicate the pernicious influence of the ultraleftist line and reaffirm the party's policies on national minority languages, we must address the major issues of restoring the political status of the national minorities and promoting their political, economic and cultural developments. We must unwaveringly adhere to the party's policy on national minority languages and help carry out the work on national minority languages in developing the four modernizations in areas inhabited by national minorities.

During the seminar, the delegates conscientiously studied Comrade Zhou Enlai's speech given in Qingdao in 1957 on national minority work, summed up their experiences and the lessons on national minority languages since the founding of the nation and discussed many important theoretical problems on national minority languages. They analyzed and studied the tasks in promoting national minority languages during the new period and formulated plans for conducting major research projects on national minority languages.

JIEFANGJUN BAO ON SUPPORTING GOVERNMENT, CHERISHING PEOPLE

OW161110 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, rallies to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of army men and to support the government and cherish the people were held in Liaoning Province, Shenyang Municipality.

Rallies were also held by PLA units stationed in Shenyang, Jiangsu Province, Nanjing Municipality and Nanjing PLA units, and Jinan PLA units, respectively, on 14 and 15 January. Shenyang PLA unit Commander Li Desheng, Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ren Zhongyi, Nanjing PLA unit Commander Nie Fengzhi, First Political Commissar Liao Hanheng, Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Xu Jiatun and Jinan PLA unit First Political Commissar Xiao Wangdong attended and spoke at the respective rallies.

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Leading comrades of the Lanzhou PLA units and Gansu Provincial CCP Committee and representatives of the various nationalities and circles, more than 80 people in all, held a tea party on 15 January in Lanzhou Municipality. During the tea party they studied measures to strengthen further the ties between the army and the people. Rallies to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of armymen and to support the government and cherish the people were also held recently in the Lanzhou area. The rallies were attended by Lanzhou PLA unit First Political Commissar Xiao Hua and Gansu Provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Song Ping.

A commentary entitled "Carry Out Extensive Activities to Support the Government and Cherish the People" is published today in JIHPAWEJUN BAO. The commentary points out that the fundamental guarantee of victory for our cause is the great unity of the people of the whole country under the leadership of the CCP. When army-government and army-people unity is strengthened, stability and unity in the whole country will be further consolidated and developed, and the four modernizations and security of the motherland will be insured.

The commentary says: All cadres and fighters should actively take part in supporting the government and cherishing the people. It is particularly necessary for them to promote extensive activities to learn from Lei Feng. Every comrade must make efforts to perform as many good deeds for the masses as possible and act in strict conformity with the "three main rules of discipline and the eight points for attention" in order to make the people feel that the army is indeed comprised of the most loving sons and younger brothers of the people. In this way, the army will win the people's ardent love and concern.

BEIJING RADIO REPORTS INCREASE IN RURAL SAVINGS DEPOSITS

OW161341 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Savings deposits in our country's rural areas have shown large increases. According to statistics by departments concerned, as of the end of last December, the country's total rural savings deposits reached 7,843 million yuan, an increase of 2,276 million yuan, or 40.87 percent, over the previous year. In one-third of the country's provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions, the increase was over 50 percent. The per capita savings deposit of the rural population was 9.68 yuan, an increase of 2.75 yuan over the previous year.

In 11 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions including Shanghai, Nei Monggol, Zhejiang, Beijing, Shandong, Liaoning, Hubei, Guangdong, Tianjin, Jiangsu and Fujian, the per capita savings deposit of the rural population increased by more than 3 yuan. The total rural savings deposits, the rate of increase and the per capita savings deposit all broke the highest previous records.

In the past year, the whole country conscientiously followed the guidelines of the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, implemented the party's economic policies for the rural areas and increased production in all possible ways. A good agricultural harvest was achieved. Sideline production by families of rural commune members was restored and developed. In addition, the state raised the purchase prices for farm and sideline products. As a result, income of the collective economy and the commune members increased in general, thus providing a reliable material basis for increasing savings deposits. Since the state increased the interest rates on savings deposits as of 1 April last year, the incentive for the masses to put their money in savings accounts has been further aroused.

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STATE COUNCIL ORDERS REDUCED BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

OW170334 Beijing XINHUA in English 0222 GMT 17 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 17 (XINHUA)--The State Council has ordered a big slash in the number of new office buildings and official guest houses that can be built by departments under the State Council and the party Central Committee, according to today's PEOPLE'S DAILY. In the past two years, more than 100 party, government and military departments have applied for permits to put up office buildings and guest houses.

The State Council has decided that the Ministry of Agriculture, the Supreme People's Court, the China Federation of Literary and Art Circles and five other organizations will be allowed to build office buildings. The construction of any others will be postponed or cancelled. In an editor's note, the PEOPLE'S DAILY says that the decision shows that the party is encouraging the fine tradition of hard work and plain living and of sharing weal and woe with the people. In the present modernization drive, the paper notes, China's limited financial resources and materials should be used first to boost agriculture and light industry, and weak links of the national economy, like coal, power and transport. Construction should be limited as much as possible to apartment buildings, schools, hospitals and other public facilities.

NUMBER OF SMALL HYDROELECTRIC POWER STATIONS INCREASED

OW110055 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 10 Jan 80 OW

[Text] China achieved new successes in building small hydroelectric power stations in 1979. Last year, 7,214 new small hydroelectric power stations were built, adding 1.07 million kilowatts of generating capacity--a 15-percent increase over 1978--and setting a new record for generating capacity by small hydroelectric power stations.

At present, 1,500 counties have their own small hydroelectric power stations. In 600 of these counties, the electricity used for industrial and agricultural production is primarily produced by local small hydroelectric power stations. By the end of 1979, the number of small hydroelectric power stations throughout the country exceeded 90,000 and total generating capacity reached 6.33 million kilowatts. This is 3.5 times the country's combined generating capacity of the hydroelectric power and thermopower stations during the early period of the founding of the country. Last year's power output represented 40 percent of the power used for agricultural production in China. To fully utilize our country's abundant water resources and to develop small hydroelectric power stations with greater, faster, better and more economical results, the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the People's Bank of China and the Agricultural Bank of China recently cosponsored a national on-the-spot conference of small hydroelectric power stations in Chengdu to review previous experiences and study relevant policies and management procedures.

MORE THAN 9,000 NEW METALLURGICAL PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN 1979

OW161237 Beijing XINHUA in English 1220 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--More than 9,000 new products were turned out by China's metallurgical industry in 1979, according to the Ministry of Metallurgical Industry.

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One is a big copper-clad steel plate for the proton accelerator now being built in China. Two other products which previously could not be manufactured here are a pure iron plate with ultra-low carbon and a large-calibre silico-manganese copper tube. The Shanghai Iron and Steel Research Institute made a steel strip and a steel plate which help lengthen the use of colour kinescopes. It also developed an air-eliminating agent which enables fluorescent lamps to last four to five times longer. The Tianjin Metallurgical Material Research Institute and some other units trial produced stainless steel plated with copper or nickel and double-edged stainless steel razor blades.

Shanghai produced titanium alloy spring wire, a key material for the valves in the large area plants imported from abroad. These can be used a dozen times longer than the original parts. The Luoyang Refractory Material Research Institute produced a new refractory material of highly purified aluminium silicate fibres. It is 70 per cent lighter than aluminium silicate bricks and effects a 30 per cent saving of gas fuel. The Qiqihar steel plant and other enterprises made a synthetic polycrystal diamond blade bit and other new drilling bits, which helped to set new records in oilfield drilling footage in Sichuan and other places last year.

The Lanzhou carbon plant trial produced an alloy titanium frame for artificial mitral valves and a titanium alloy bone-setting plate of high strength. These have been put into serial production, and proved effective in use in some dozen hospitals.

POWER INDUSTRY OVERFULFILLS 1979 TARGETS

OW160544 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Text] According to a station report, power-generating enterprises throughout the country overfulfilled their 1979 targets for turning profits over to the state. Their revenue in 1979 was 310 million yuan higher than called for in the state plan-- a record high. They delivered 4.96 billion yuan worth of profits to the state, an increase of 580 million yuan, or 12.4 percent over the 1978 figure. This percentage is higher than the 9.9-percent increase in power-generating capacity.

COTTON PURCHASE QUOTA EXCEEDED IN 1979

OW161015 Beijing XINHUA in English 0825 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Beijing, January 16 (XINHUA)--China purchased 2,021 million tons of cotton for 1979 by January 11, according to the Ministry of Commerce today. This was 25,000 tons more than the previous year, and exceeded the 1979 state purchasing quota. China's total cotton output last year was 50,000 tons bigger than the 1978 harvest. Coastal Jiangsu Province now leads in China's cotton production. Its communes and state farms sold almost one-fourth of the country's total purchase, hitting an all-time high. Hubei Province came second with sales of 424,000 tons, an increase of 80,000 tons.

Other places that exceeded state purchasing quotas included Shaanxi, Shanghai, Zhejiang, Jiangxi and Liaoning.

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BA YI RADIO URGES IMPROVEMENT IN SINO-SOVIET NEGOTIATIONS

OW100654 (Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1400 GMT 9 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Judging from the reports submitted to the General Political Department by various PLA army units, commanders and fighters, Sino-Soviet negotiations and relations are often discussed in the course of studying current events. This is particularly true among units stationed near the Sino-Soviet border. However, because the military propaganda organs and political work personnel have limited and incomplete data on this subject, their answers and explanations have not been able to satisfy the commanders and fighters. As a result, the subject has created much confusion in the minds of the commanders and fighters.

Because of this situation, it seems necessary to expound on certain aspects of the current Sino-Soviet negotiations so the commanders and fighters can gain a clearer understanding of this question.

First: The Sino-Soviet negotiations, like Sino-Soviet relations, are a complicated issue. The central leaders have not reached a consensus on this issue. Some say there is no need for China and the Soviet Union to enter into negotiations and add that China must not conclude any agreement with the Soviet Union. They maintain that China must wage a tit-for-tat struggle against the Soviet Union.

Second: Others believe the results of past Sino-Soviet relations were not bad and think China benefitted quite a bit from these relations. They believe that since Mao is dead and the gang of four is bankrupt, China should seize the hour to enter into serious negotiations with the Soviet Union to improve Sino-Soviet relations as quickly as possible. They think improved relations with the Soviet Union will reduce tension on the Sino-Soviet border and create in China a situation and atmosphere of peace and stability favorable for the realization of the four modernizations. Moreover, China would also certainly benefit economically from improved relations.

Third: Still other Chinese leaders maintain that it is correct to enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union, but believe China should make the negotiations a political weapon for conducting all-round resistance against the Soviet Union. In other words, Sino-Soviet relations would not be improved, no agreements would be signed, negotiations would be delayed as long as possible and the negotiations would be used as a special weapon for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union and the West. These leaders believe China could only obtain greater political and economic benefits in this way.

Fourth: During the first round of the Sino-Soviet negotiations, the Chinese delegation headed by Comrade Huang Youping was ordered to adopt the following tactics: Carry on the negotiations but sign no agreements; delay the negotiations as long as possible; and make known China's desires but avoid doing anything. In this way, the Chinese side wanted to exert pressure on both the Soviet Union and the West by delaying the negotiations on the one hand and making known its desire to improve Sino-Soviet relations on the other. To this end, the Chinese delegation put forward three preconditions that worsened the already complicated negotiations. As a result, no major issues were resolved. Moreover, some not very complicated minor issues were transformed into complicated ones.

Fifth: During the first round of the Sino-Soviet negotiations the Soviet side proposed that priority should be given to resolving uncomplicated issues concerning trade, scientific, technological and cultural relations between the two countries while complicated political issues were being studied.

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Judging from the Soviet proposal on improving Sino-Soviet relations, it can be seen that the Soviet Union regarded the development of bilateral economic, trade, scientific, technological and cultural relations as the first step toward political resolution of the issue concerning relations between the two countries.

Sixth: During the negotiations, the Soviet delegates repeatedly proposed that misunderstandings and suspicions should be discarded in order to restore relations to the level of the early 1950's. The Soviet delegation pointed out that during the polemics of the past, both sides had made mistakes and had shortcomings. Enmity should be discarded and it must not be allowed to worsen the relations between the two countries further. This stand of the Soviet side is worth considering.

Seventh: Nevertheless, the proceedings of the first round of the Sino-Soviet negotiations show it will be difficult for the negotiations to achieve satisfactory success quickly, but if both sides have a sincere desire, the way to improve relations between the two countries will certainly be found. If the few central leaders [who oppose improved relations] consider the long-term interests of the state in the political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural fields, the deadlock in the Sino-Soviet negotiations can be broken.

JIEFANG RIBAO REPORTS ON ASTRONAUT TRAINING

HK161020 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 11 Jan 80 p 2 HK

["Slightly abridged" article carried in KEXUE SHENGHUO [SCIENCE LIFE] No 1 by KEXUE SHENGHUO reporter Zhao Yong: "A Visit With the Chinese Space Flight Trainees--Random Notes on the Making of the Popular Science Film 'Advancing Into Space'"]

[Text] The bus was speeding along the highway with a heavy load of cinematographic cameras, lights and other equipment. We were going to shoot a full-length science and educational film entitled "Advancing Into Space." This time, we, a group of cameramen, were on our way to film the life of China's astronauts currently undergoing training.

After quite a long drive, we saw a long row of houses and several large domed buildings. The bus stopped in front of them--at last we had arrived at our destination.

A lively atmosphere prevailed. Behind the buildings there was a huge playground where a tense basketball game was going on. Nearby, some young people were practicing long distance running, high jumping and hurdling while some others were whirling quickly in the rotary wheels.... Then their instructor blew a whistle and everyone immediately halted their exercises and gathered to help us unload our equipment.

Comrade Lao Huang had been asked to act as our adviser and he told me some of these young people brimming with vim and vigor are trainees ready to go through all kinds of tests in preparation for space flights, and others are taking part in the program to aid the training of China's future astronauts.

An astronaut must not only have a strong physique but also must have great willpower and certain scientific and cultural knowledge. Most of the trainees have been selected from among aircraft pilots, and they are undergoing all kinds of special training.

We began our filming with their physical exercises. We filmed them running, diving, swimming and undergoing other special training activities.

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In a medium-size room, we aimed our camera at a young man lying on a blanket on a platform shaped like a deckchair. When Lao Huang pressed a button, the platform began to wobble violently. This is called a "vibration test." Astronauts must become accustomed to this kind of vibration since they will be subjected to it in a launched rocket.

Next, we came to a large room with a very high ceiling. In this room an object like a car had been hung in the air. Before the real shooting, Comrade Xiao Xu from our group said he wanted to try it. He climbed into the "car" and Lao Huang tied him tightly to the seat. Then, when a button was pressed, the "car" began to swing to and fro and higher and higher. Xiao Xu enjoyed it immensely and nodded to us proudly. Suddenly the "car" started to spin as Lao Huang pressed another button. It twirled while rocking back and forth. The smile disappeared from Xiao Xu's face. The next moment he was yelling out: "Stop! That's too much for me!" Lao Huang halted the machines at once and we saw a pale Xiao Xu in the chair with his eyebrows knitted. He told us it had been like riding a ship in turbulent seas, and his head was swimming so fast that he felt like vomiting.

Later, we learned that when a rocket is flying through the air, it usually spins while shooting upwards. Our astronauts will have to withstand this.

However, an astronaut-trainee must meet even more rigid requirements when undergoing a centrifugal force test.

This test took place in a spacious domed building with hardly anything inside except a crane-like object in the center of the building. A long steel arm stretched out of it horizontally and an object also shaped like a "car" hung from it. A deckchair was installed inside the "car." After the astronaut sat down in it and was firmly strapped in, the "car" began to circle, gradually picking up speed. We filmed this high-speed circulation with the aid of a television screen.

Lao Huang explained that this is a centrifuge. When a spaceship takes off, astronauts will come under the influence of powerful lateral centrifugal force.

This high-speed centrifuge is designed to simulate the kind of situation created by the launching of spaceships. We were also able to snap shots of a thrilling "impact test." We were brought to an iron tower that was tens of meters in height and called an "impact tower." A youth under training was strapped tightly to a chair which was upholstered with plastic foam. The chair was hoisted slowly up the tower. Suddenly the slide valve in the pulley was released to make the trainee plummet all the way to the ground with a big "bang."

Lao Huang said when the astronaut returns to earth, he is likely to experience a similar strong impact when landing on the ground. The astronaut must undergo this kind of "impact" training. The most interesting test is the "weightlessness test." In space, the astronaut is in a state of weightlessness and is floating in the spaceship. It is not easy to simulate weightlessness on the ground. The trainee sits inside a very small one-seater fighter plane. The photographer has to fix his camera to the plane, operating it by remote control. The fighter plane takes off. In the blue sky, it moves up and down parabolically. The movie camera automatically takes pictures of the young man training in the spaceship.

The pictures look very interesting. The young man undergoing training is eating his meal. As he relaxes his grip, the aluminum spoon in his hand immediately flies up into the air. The plastic bag filled with steamed rice also dances in the air.

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We found flying parabolically can also produce a state of weightlessness lasting about 12 seconds. After taking pictures of these particular tests, we brought our movie cameras into the simulated spaceship, taking photographs of the simulated space life of the astronaut trainee.

The simulated spaceship is designed on the pattern of future spacecraft. The whole cabin is reinforced with a metal lining. The ship has a very small interior, with a total space of only about 10 square meters. When the door is closed, it is so quiet that one can hear a pin drop. This is because everything is quiet in space, and an astronaut must be accustomed to such a quiet and monotonous life.

In the simulated spaceship, we soon found breathing to be a bit difficult. In the spaceship, the air pressure is very low. In airtight space, only a relatively low air pressure can be maintained in the ship.

The simulated spaceship has only several round-shaped windows fitted with two thick layers of glass. The lights are on inside. Here we cannot tell day from night.

Lao Huang drew the black curtain from a round window giving me a glimpse of a beautiful scene. Outside, it was a curtain of darkness, except for the silvery light of twinkling stars. Down below was a slow-moving blue gigantic ball.

I did not know what it was all about. Lao Huang told me: This is a sight an astronaut will see in space. That blue ball is earth. Every astronaut must have a thorough grasp of astronomy, be well acquainted with constellations and use the stars as "signposts" or guides for the location of the spaceship.

In such a small simulated spaceship, we shot a close-up of a trainee riding his bicycle. It was a wheelless bicycle with peddles only. It was strenuous to ride. Astronauts should continue to ride such an immobile "bicycle" in space to promote blood circulation and build a good physique.

We also shot a close-up of the trainees eating. On a small table, there were several pieces of concentrated biscuits as big as chesspieces and square "mooncakes" about the size of half a match box. These were called "mouthful foods." That is, they could be swallowed in one mouthful without breaking them off.

We took an interesting picture of an astronaut eating his "mooncakes." After putting the "mouthful food" in his mouth, he closed his lips tightly and chewed it with his mouth fully closed. After that, he crammed the food down his throat. Since the astronaut will be weightless inside the spaceship, once he opens his mouth, the food will leave and travel all over the spaceship.

I looked closely at these "mooncakes" and saw that the surface was shiny. It seemed they had been wrapped in a crystal membrane. Lao Huang told me an "edible plastic coat" was applied to them to prevent the food bits from leaving the astronaut's mouth when they were chewed.

In a plastic bag, I found rectangular shaped noodles and fried rice with eggs. All these were dehydrated foods and could be preserved for a long time. When the astronaut was eating, he could pour hot water from a pistol-like tube into the plastic bag. After the food was reconstituted in hot water, it could be eaten. It was interesting when a pair of red dried lobsters became soft after being steeped in hot water. They were still tasty and delicious.

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Afterwards, we shot a close-up of the young trainees putting on their space suits. I then realized there were several layers to their clothing. After wearing underclothes, the astronauts added one layer of clothes after another. At last, they wore their outer garments. Shoes were linked with trousers and the jackets with trousers. Gloves were connected to the sleeves and helmets to the collars. Instead of buttons, only special zippers were used in the suits. After they were fastened, the suits became airtight. The helmets were made of a sturdy special crystal plastic material. After putting on their spacesuits, the astronauts had to put oxygen bags on their helmets and oxygen was infused into them. In this way, the astronauts could live in a vacuum. The clothing was made of synthetic fibers with a rubber coating on the back sides to make it airtight.

How did the astronauts eat in their hermetic suits? This was very interesting. Right under the faceguard, there was a small hole with a rubber hose. Food was packed in an aluminium tube like a toothpaste tube. When eating, the astronaut pushed the tube into the rubber hose and then pressed the tube. It took at least 30 minutes for each meal.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON STRENGTHENING PARTY LIFE

OW162231 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1244 GMT 16 Jan '30 OW

[Report on 16 January RENMIN RIBAO contributing commentator's article: "Strengthen the Life of Offices' Party Organization"]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Jan--The 16 January RENMIN RIBAO carries in its special column on party life a contributing commentator's article: "Strengthen the Life of Offices' Party Organizations."

The article says: Since our party is the core of the leadership of the Chinese people and leading offices at all levels are in the forefront in guiding the building of the four modernizations, a very important question is the condition of leading offices' party organizations. At present, the life of many leading offices' party organizations is disorganized. Discipline is lax and there is the phenomenon of party organizations not paying much attention to party affairs. This situation is detrimental to improving party discipline and work style. It affects the fighting strength, weakens the role of leadership and should concern us.

The article points out: The main responsibility of an office's party branch is to provide assurance and supervision. At present, the party branches of a number of offices are busy with routing administrative work and do not pay close attention to building the party, conscientiously organizing party members to participate in organized life, or in supervising and educating cadres. In particular, leading cadres who are party members have not genuinely provided assurance and supervision. A number of party life associations have been organized, but they are organizations in name only. They study reference materials and make insignificant comments and have not yet solved any problems. A number of leading cadres who are party members have not enrolled in party branches or groups for a long time, and have not taken part in organized party life. Although the central authorities have repeatedly issued orders prohibiting the enjoyment of special privileges, bureaucratism and other unhealthy trends, a number of localities have been slow in eliminating them. They have also not vigorously handled violations of state laws and party discipline. The problem of ideological confusion among a small number of party members, because of their ideological stubbornness, has also not been solved in time.

This organizational laxity creating difficulties for the implementation of the party's line and its policies.

The article analyzes the various causes of the disorganized life of leading offices' party organizations. In addition to the sabotage and pernicious influence of Lin Biao and the gang of four, certain ideological problems exist among a number of our party members.

The article says: To improve the organized life of leading offices' party organizations and strengthen the building of offices' party branches, it is necessary for the time being to undertake the following tasks:

1. It is essential to restore and establish the rigid system of organized life. Each leading cadre who is a party member must strictly abide by the rules on party life, be enrolled in a party branch or group and take part in organized life for a fixed period. He must absolutely not be allowed to become a "special party member" by not taking part in organized life.

2. It is essential to strengthen supervision over party members, especially leading cadres. The key to whether or not a party organization can effectively exercise such supervision is to bring democracy into play within the party. Only when democracy is brought into full play within the party and everyone is allowed to speak freely will those unhealthy trends and violations of state laws and party discipline be exposed in time.

3. It is essential to conduct criticism and self-criticism and use them as weapons to solve the contradictions within the party. At present, necessary, correct and sincere criticisms and self-criticisms are lacking within the party. This is because on the one hand, a number of leading cadres who are party members do not listen to diverse views--especially criticism. On the other hand, many party members hesitate to criticize others because they want to maintain a harmonic relationship. This atmosphere is quite prevalent and is worthy of attention.

As for the erred comrades, we always persist in the principle of "learning from past experience in order to avoid similar mistakes in the future, and in treating the illness to save the man." Here, to "save the man" is the goal, but mistakes can be avoided in the future only by learning from past experiences. The man can be saved only through treatment of the illness. If mistakes are not exposed and criticism and education are not conscientiously conducted, the goal of correcting mistakes can never be realized.

4. It is essential to organize party members to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. The basic skill for party members' self-cultivation is to proceed from reality, study theory, raise consciousness and strengthen party spirit. They are the important contents of the party's organized life. We oppose book worship, but this does not mean theoretical study is unnecessary. The important thing is to persist in the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice. It is necessary to study and apply the basic principle of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and to study and solve the problems of the new situation. It is necessary, through study, to conduct education along the party's ideological political and organizational lines. It is also necessary to unify the thinking of all party members with the line of the party Central Committee and to allow everyone to work together for the realization of the four modernizations.

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HONGQI CALLS FOR COMBATING 'REVISIONISM FROM LEFT'

HKL50702 Beijing HONGQI No 1 in Chinese 1 Jan 80 pp 42, 45 HK

[Article in theoretical research by Xu Junji and Zhou Zhiliang: "The Source and Manifestation of Revisionism"]

[Text] Editor's note: During the period when Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck, there was a great deal of ideological confusion about revisionism. At that time, it was common to see revisionism passed off as Marxism while Marxism was mistaken for revisionism and criticized. To probe deeper into the question of revisionism, HONGQI will publish a series of articles on this subject. [end editor's note]

Concerning the international communist movement, the term "revisionism" made its debut in Germany. Speaking of the origin of revisionism, Eduard Bernstein said that after (Alfred Mesch), a German Social Democratic Party member, first used the term revisionism in his book, "Revision of Socialism," "this term came to be used indiscriminately to refer to all socialists, including myself, who criticize the traditional theories of the Social Democratic Party." In a preface to his representative revisionist work, "The Prerequisites of Socialism and the Tasks for the Social Democratic Party," Bernstein even stated that "any new truth and any kind of new knowledge was revisionism." He went on to assert that "Marx and Engels were also revisionists in their time. They were the greatest revisionists in the history of socialism." Bernstein took pride in being called a revisionist, openly claiming that his book, "The Prerequisites of Socialism and the Tasks for the Social Democratic Party", could well be "treated as an illustration of the theories and political inclinations of the German Social Democratic revisionists."

Bernstein was the originator of a systematic revisionist theory. He openly declared that the fundamental tenets of Marxism had already become "outmoded" and should be "criticized" and "revised." He vilified Marxism, calling it unscientific, incomplete "a fraud" and "a trap." He even claimed "it is both impossible and unnecessary to furnish socialism with a purely materialist argument." Bernstein summarized his revisionist theory in a reactionary formula: "The ultimate aim does not matter in the least; movement means everything." He called for a "peaceful growth into socialism" without any proletarian revolution or dictatorship of the proletariat. He made no secret of his intentions and said that "if translated in political jargon," the word revisionism "becomes reformism," and the Social Democratic Party should be "a political party that seeks to bring about the socialist transformation of society through democratic and economic reform."

After its inception, Bernstein's revisionism was given wide support by the bourgeoisie and was warmly accepted by opportunists from various countries during the Second Communist International. It quickly developed into an international mental trend and greatly disrupted the international communist movement.

Marxists represented by Lenin waged a long struggle against Bernsteinites. Lenin believed revisionism could not be regarded as any isolated erroneous thinking because it is a complete ideological system--a liberal bourgeois ideological system. Lenin said "it substitutes bourgeois ideas for Marxist truth," and comprehensively adulterates Marxist philosophy, political economics and Marxist scientific socialist theory. (Lenin: "Several Questions of Principle in the Campaign for the Elections," "Complete Works," Vol 17, p 337) It propagated bourgeois ideas and protected bourgeois interests. Therefore, Lenin pointed out that revisionism acted as a watchdog for capitalism.

In his famous treatise "Marxism and Revisionism," Lenin gave an in-depth exposition on the characteristics and origin of revisionism, and he pointed out the great significance of the struggle against revisionism. [paragraph continues]

In this article, Lenin also said there was "revisionism from the left" in the form of "revolutionary syndicalism," which negated political struggle and opposed the leadership of the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In fact, it was a petty bourgeois anarchist faction that attached itself to Marxism while simultaneously 'revising' Marxism." (Lenin: "Marxism and Revisionism," "Selected Works," Vol 2, p 8) At that time, "revisionism from the right" posed the principle danger to the international communist movement, and "revisionism from the left" had just emerged and was not exerting much influence. Therefore, Lenin did not devote more space to analyzing or criticizing the latter. Nevertheless, Lenin always kept a watch over it and directed Bolsheviks to combat it. After the victory of the October Revolution, with his work on the consolidation of Soviet political power, Lenin criticized Trotsky and the "leftwing communists" headed by Bukharin. Lenin said they opposed the signing of the Brest-Livotsk Treaty, favored immediately "starting a revolutionary war" and assumed the facade of being strikingly "revolutionary." However, as Lenin pointed out, they actually were wielding a paper sword and conducting activities detrimental to the Soviet state. Lenin repeatedly stressed that the struggle against "revisionism from the left" and "revisionism from the right" were equally necessary. In his struggle against the antiparty alliance of Trotsky and Zinoviev, Stalin analyzed and criticized "revisionism from the left." Stalin said "since our seizure of political power, it has become one of the most outstanding features of the opposition to cover up their opportunist behavior with a 'leftist' mask. (Stalin: "The Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International," "Complete Works, Vol 9, p 18) "In our party, there has not been any other opposition faction that could have been as subtle and clever as the Trotskyites in concealing their own opportunism with 'leftist' and revolutionary rhetoric." (ibid. p 14)

From the struggles waged by Lenin and Stalin against revisionism, we can clearly see that revisionism has two forms of expression: revisionism "from the left" and "from the right." For a long time, while people became more familiar with "revisionism from the right" and criticized it for "right-deviationist capitulation," they were not so familiar with "revisionism from the left." They often thought this brand of revisionism was "intent on making the revolution." This brand of "revisionism from the left" expressed itself mainly by deviating from concrete conditions, times and places and sticking to isolated Marxist phrases or old formulas and thinking of them in terms of absolutes. In addition, these revisionists wilfully exaggerated isolated principles of Marxism, took them to the extreme and tried to gloss over their betrayal of the fundamental tenets of Marxism with revolutionary masks. Moreover, this brand of revisionism even accuses any revision of Marxism based on reality of departing from the classics, rebelling against orthodoxy and of ignoring all relevant facts. This brand indiscriminately labels such revision as "revisionist." In our minds, Marxism originated in practice, serves practice and is continuously enriched, supplemented and developed by new experiences gained through revolutionary practice. A review of the history of the development of Marxism tells us that Marx and Engels perfected their theory and ideas and endeavored to express them with greater precision by continually making revisions. It is, therefore, completely wrong to regard the development of Marxism in practice as "revisionist."

In his struggle against revisionism, Lenin explicitly warned against the two erroneous tendencies concerning one's attitude toward Marxism. He resolutely opposed any distortion or adulteration of Marxism by revisionists. Lenin pointed out the importance of completely relying on the theoretical principles of Marxism, and, at the same time, he made it clear that this must not be equated with adopting a hostile attitude toward any criticism. [paragraph continues]

He stressed that Marxism must never be considered immutable, sacred and inviolable. Marxism is only a solid foundation for the science of socialism. It has defined the road to follow toward the continuing development and detailed study of this science. Lenin said: "If socialists are unwilling to lag behind practical life, they must push this science forward in all aspects." (Lenin: "Our Program," "Selected Works," Vol 1, p 203)

To develop Marxism, adapt it to new conditions and solve new problems emerging in the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat, we cannot very well avoid revising certain old formulas in Marxism or substituting new principles and conclusions for outdated ones. It is only a naive and ignorant notion that whatever is written in the works of Marx and Lenin will never become antiquated and need to be revised. In the history of the international communist movement, Lenin set a brilliant example for us by replacing already antiquated principles or conclusions in Marxism with new ones.

In the 1870's Marx once said that for most of the countries on the continent, violence should be the lever of our revolution. However, in countries such as Britain or the United States, "it is possible for the workers there to attain their goal through peaceful means." (Marx and Engels: "On the Congress in the Hague," "Complete Works," Vol 18, p 179) Regarding the imperialist era, and especially during wartime, Lenin based himself on the changes in the objective reality and observed that "this statement by Marx, which prescribes a restricting boundary, is no longer applicable." (Lenin: "The State and the Revolution," "Selected Works," Vol 3, p 203) This was because there had been changes in the actual situation at that moment. The military-bureaucratic machinery had been unprecedentedly strengthened in all imperialist countries, including Britain and the United States. Therefore, Lenin arrived at a new conclusion that the smashing of the existing state machinery was the prerequisite for the people's revolution in any country. It is noteworthy that Lenin proposed revising the old formula of Marxism at that time, but the revisionists in the second international opposed Lenin's proposal. Kautskiy and some others clung to the antiquated formula of Marxism, trumpeted peaceful transition and paid no attention to the fact that imperialism was developing militarism to the fullest possible extent. Kautskiy and his cohorts used isolated words and phrases by Marx, isolated them from the objective reality and used them as a pretext to vilify the October Revolution and attack the dictatorship of the proletariat. Hence, Lenin said Kautsky deceived people and covered up his betrayal of the revolution by "applying quotations", and he added that Kautskiy had degenerated into the meanest servant of the bourgeoisie.

Lenin's theory on the possibility of the socialist revolution achieving victory first in a single country occupies a particularly important position in the history of the development of Marxism. He transformed the viewpoint entertained by Marx and Engels that the socialist revolution could only achieve victory simultaneously in all or most of the countries in the world, and he enriched the theoretical treasurehouse by introducing his new theory on social revolution. Lenin's new idea was vehemently opposed by the second international revisionists. On the eve of the October Revolution, Plekhanov railed at Lenin for "uttering nonsense." Even after the victory of the October Revolution, Kautsky accused the Soviet state of being "premature" and predicated that it "would be done for early." In 1926, at the 15th Congress of the CPSU (B), Zinoviev and some others still stubbornly denied the possibility of socialism achieving victory in one country first. He based his argument on remarks made dozens of years ago by Marx and Engels and clamored that "it is not feasible to revise Engel's statement because it means imprudence and will result in extremely serious mistakes." Zinoviev also alleged that Lenin never "revised" any statement by Engels, saying "such revision cannot be found in the Complete Works of Lenin." He also obliquely hinted that Stalin was a revisionist.

In criticizing Zinoviev, Stalin pointed out that it was imperative to be good at distinguishing between words and phrases used in Marxist writings and the essence of Marxism. [paragraph continues]

Stalin said that to attain this aim one must transform and enrich old formulas on the premise that the Marxist viewpoints and methods were preserved. Zinoviev did just the opposite. He intended to replace Marxist viewpoints and methods with words and phrases used in certain isolated Marxist principles. He isolated these words and phrases written about the conditions in the 1850's and turned them into ossified dogmas. On another occasion, Stalin criticized these people by saying that "in their pockets, there are always two or three readily available formulas that are 'applicable' in all countries and 'imperative' under any condition." (Stalin: "Brief Commentary on Current Affairs," "Complete Works," Vol 9, p 299) Stalin pointed out that these formulas confused the people and obstructed the advance of history. Lenin was never in favor of such formulas and never became a slave of Marxist words or phrases. That is why Stalin said: "The greatness of Lenin lies in his open, sincere and unhesitating proposal to adopt the new formula that the proletarian revolution can achieve victory in individual countries. He defied the opportunists in various countries who were cleaving to old formulas and concealing their opportunist plots by invoking the names of Marx and Engels." (Stalin: "On Social Democratic Tendencies Within Our Party," "Complete Works," Vol 8, p 220)

History has proven that if people had considered it right to act according to every sentence written in the works of Marx and Engels and had considered it impermissible to say or do whatever had not been written in those works, there would have been no Leninism or the victory of the socialist revolution and construction in Russia. We must never think we and future generations can always find ready answers to problems encountered in revolution and construction in the quotations of revolutionary leaders years ago. Stalin once derided those who stuck to old formulas in this way: "If Engels was still alive, he would not stay in a rut but would heartily congratulate us for our revolution! To hell with all old formulas! Long live the victory of the revolution in the Soviet Union!" (Stalin: "The Conclusion in the Report 'On the Social Democratic Tendencies Within Our Party,'" "Complete Works," Vol 8, p 271)

In criticizing Zinoviev's fallacy that any attempt to transform antiquated old formulas meant revisionism, Stalin sharply pointed out that this new criterion for revisionism advanced by Zinoviev was absurd and that it would "inevitably lead Marxist ideology to an impasse under the threat of the revisionist stigma." (Stalin: "The Seventh Enlarged Plenum of the Executive Committee of the Communist International," "Complete Works," Vol 9, p 87) In his summation of the experiences gained in the struggle against opportunism, Stalin profoundly stated that "opportunism does not always mean the direct rejection of Marxist theory or of its certain principles and conclusions. Opportunism sometimes also means attempts to stick to certain antiquated principles in Marxism, turning them into dogmas and hampering the progress of Marxism as well as the development of the proletarian revolution." ("Short Course in the History of the CPSU (B)," 1975 edition, p 393)

These remarks by Stalin are of great importance to discerning opportunism and revisionism. The two forms of revisionism--both "from the right" and "from the left"--are in essence anti-Marxist. Under certain conditions, they are mutually complementary and interchangeable. In our socialist country in particular, people who seek to reject the principles of Marxism directly find it very difficult to carry out their activities since Marxism is the guiding ideology in our party and country. They discover that their fraudulent nature can be better concealed if they can turn Marxism into a creed, catechism of doctrine. The slogan of "every sentence being truth" put forward by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" counterrevolutionary conspiratorial clique is an extremely serious expression of this brand of revisionism. For the past 50 years, this revisionist tendency has emerged in China repeatedly, and it became rampant during the time Lin Biao and the "gang of four" ran amuck. It has inflicted very grave damage on us; therefore, the major task facing us today is to comprehensively study and criticize "revisionism from the left" and develop Marxism through practice.

JIANGSU'S WUXI MUNICIPALITY HOLDS CCP CONGRESS 10-14 JAN

Xu Jiatun, Others Attend

OW150439 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] The Sixth Wuxi Municipal CCP Congress opened on 10 January and came to a successful conclusion on the morning of 14 January. On behalf of the Fifth Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee, Comrade Han Benchu delivered a report on the work of the committee, entitled "Strive To Shift the Emphasis of Our Work and To Speed Up the Modernization of Our Municipality."

Comrade Xu Jiatun made a special trip to Wuxi to offer congratulations on the convening of the congress. In his speech at the congress, Comrade Xu Jiatun pointed out: The 1980's will be years during which we can distinguish ourselves by making great achievements. He earnestly hoped that everyone would further emancipate his mind and carry out his work ever more diligently, vigorously, conscientiously and effectively.

The congress maintained that to speed up the modernization of Wuxi Municipality, it is necessary to do a good job in party building while keeping the four modernizations in mind; to further strengthen party leadership; and to insure the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies. It is essential to carry out extensive education in the ideological line and to continue the discussion on the criterion at various levels. It is necessary to include the training and selection of successors on the party's agenda of important items. Conscientious efforts should be made to train and select outstanding young and middle-aged cadres so that there will be more and more cadres in their prime who are proficient in professional work. In this way our leading bodies will gradually become invigorated and specialized. Thus, they will become strong bodies that lead the masses in achieving the four modernizations. It is necessary to strengthen the party's leadership over the organs of state power and mass organizations and to give full play to their role in construction for the four modernizations.

The congress elected the Sixth Wuxi Municipal CCP Committee. Carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style and giving full scope to democracy and centralism, the congress was held solemnly, thriftily and in a plain way. The congress called for mobilizing the party members and people throughout Wuxi Municipality to work hard with one heart and one mind to build the municipality into a modern industrial and tourist city.

Xu Jiatun Speaks

OW131042 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 12 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Speaking at the sixth party congress of Wuxi Municipality on the morning of 12 January, Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee, said: To give a good account of ourselves and develop our abilities to the full in the 1980's, what we must do first is to give full play to our abilities to attain various levels of quality. On behalf of the Jiangsu provincial party committee, Comrade Xu Jiatun extended warm greetings to the sixth party congress of Wuxi Municipality.

Keeping close contact with the actual conditions of Wuxi and other parts of Jiangsu, Comrade Xu Jiatun said that to further concentrate the energy and efforts of the leadership on the four modernizations, earnestly implement the principle of readjusting, restructuring, consolidating and improving the national economy, and to rapidly develop our national economy, we should build a solid foundation for the rapid growth of our national economy.

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Whether we can bring about a swift rise in our national economy and foreign trade hinges on whether or not we can improve product quality. Therefore, all possible means should be adopted to raise still higher the level of our science and technology, our management and our services to all consumers. Development cannot go quickly without these higher levels. Efforts should be made, therefore, to raise the level of our science and technology and to train more talented personnel. He called on all factories and enterprises in Wuxi Municipality to launch an emulation campaign among themselves in order to discover who is faster at raising the quality level of products and who is more skillful at management.

Turning to the issue of management, Comrade Xu Jiatun recalled what he observed and heard during his recent visit and inspection tours to Japan, Australia and Hong Kong. He said: We are now stressing administration only and ignoring management. Actually, management is strategically significant, whereas administration is a tactical matter. He added: To raise the level of administration and management still higher, strenuous efforts must first be made to strengthen our work in the fields of scientific, technological and economic information so that we can constantly keep ourselves informed on market prices at home and abroad. Secondly, it is necessary to (?improve) our management and study, as well as to adopt all necessary measures to speed up capital turnover and the development of our enterprises. In his speech Comrade Xu Jiatun also discussed the need to continue to consolidate and develop the animated political situation of stability and unity in order to prevent any future chaos. He also discussed how to strengthen the ideological and organizational building of the party and party leadership over all fields of work.

Comrade Xu Jiatun's important speech was thoroughly discussed by all delegates to the sixth party congress of Wuxi and the masses of party members and cadres from all units in Wuxi. They pledged to further emancipate their minds and work harder in a down-to-earth way.

XU JIATUNG, LIAO HANSHENG ADDRESS JIANGSU SOLIDARITY RALLY

OW160101 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Summary] Jiangsu Province, Nanjing Municipality and the Nanjing PLA units jointly held a grand rally in Nanjing on the afternoon of 15 January to support the army, give preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs, support the government and cherish the people.

"Sitting on the rostrum were Xu Jiatun, Hu Hong, Chu Jiang, Hui Yuyu, Zhang Zhongliang, Bao Houchang, Ding Keze, Huang Chaotian, Xin Shaobo, Wang Bingshi, Gong Weizhen, Jin Xun, Xu Fangheng, Wang Haisu, (Zhou Yifeng), Kuang Yaming, Dai Weiran, Xie Kedong, Chen Heqin, Ye Xuchao, Liu Shuxun, Li Zhizhong and (Hong Peilin); responsible persons of the provincial party committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress and the provincial people's government; Nie Fengzhi, Liao Hansheng, Du Ping, Zhang Xiqing, Xiang Shouzhi, Deng Yue, Zhan Danan, Wu Shihong, Zhou Chunlin, He Yixiang, Liu Xiyuan, Wang Zhan, Hu Darong, Huang Zhentang, Guo Jinlin and (Wang Wenmo); responsible persons of the Nanjing PLA units, (Yan Bin), (Xiao Qian), (Zhang Rongsheng), (Jin Xiushen), (Zuo Ai), (Wang Dingcun) and (Luo Qintao); responsible persons of the air force unit, advanced infantry school and naval academy of the Nanjing PLA units and the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, Zeng Ruqing, (Wei Youyi), Chen Yusheng, Wang Zhaoquan, (Ai Minsan), Ding Guangxun, (Ouyang Huilin) and (Deng Haoming); responsible persons of the provincial CPPCC committee, Fang Zhen, president of the provincial higher people's court; and (Wang Chubing), (Zhou Guofan), (Ma Zhaozhong), (Sa Lin), (Xiao Jiucheng) and (Wang Jinqin), responsible persons of the Nanjing municipal party and revolutionary committees and the municipal CPPCC committee.

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"Also present were responsible persons of the leading organ and various services of the Nanjing PIA units, responsible persons of various military academies and schools in Nanjing, responsible persons of various PIA units attending a plenary session of the party committee of the Nanjing PIA units, responsible persons of the provincial and municipal leading organs, responsible persons of mass organizations at the provincial and municipal levels, representatives of the masses on various fronts, PIA commanders and fighters, family members of army men and martyrs, demobilized and retired army men and those who have been transferred to civilian work from active service, as well as representatives of disabled army men. Those attending the rally totaled 10,000. The rally was presided over by Hui Yuyu, governor of Jiangsu province."

In his speech at the rally, Comrade Liao Hansheng, first political commissar of the Nanjing PIA units, said: "Under the leadership of the party Central Committee and its Military Commission, our PIA units have conscientiously implemented the line, principles and policies laid down by the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and 2d session of the 5th NPC. As a result, our army's fine tradition and work style have been further restored and carried forward. The emphasis of the army's work has been initially shifted to building a modern revolutionary army. The army has further improved its quality, and we have made achievements in training, in war preparations, defense construction, technical innovations, agricultural and sideline production and other work." Under the leadership of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government, the Jiangsu people, with a glorious revolutionary tradition, have worked hard to support the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs. For this we express our heartfelt thanks to you.

Addressing the rally, Comrade Xu Jiatun, first secretary of the Jiangsu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, said: "We should carry out more extensive and effective activities to support the army and give preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs. We hope that party and government leaders will continue to visit locally stationed PIA units, solicit their opinions on local work, modestly listen to their criticisms and enthusiastically help them overcome difficulties and solve problems." In conclusion, Comrade Xu Jiatun said: "Through activities in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of army men and martyrs and in supporting the government and cherishing the people, the PIA units stationed in Jiangsu and the Jiangsu people, with a glorious tradition, will certainly be able to work side by side, advance hand in hand and win new and still greater victories on the great march toward the four modernizations."

JIANG WEIQING, OTHERS ATTEND JIANGXI SOLIDARITY RALLY

HK141058 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the Jiangxi Military District, the Nanchang Municipal Revolutionary Committee and the Nanchang Garrison jointly held a grand rally on the evening of 12 January on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army men and supporting the government and cherishing the people. The central site of the rally was at the Bayi Hall, and there were seven branch sites. Present at the rally were some 16,700 representatives of commanders and fighters stationed in Jiangxi, armed and fire-fighting people's policemen, dependents of martyrs and army men, retired veteran cadres, revolutionary disabled army men, retired and demobilized army men, workers, peasants, intellectuals and cadres.

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Attending the rally were: "Jiang Weiqing, Yang Shangkui, Bai Dongcai, Liu Junxiu, (Liu Zhonghou), (Wu Ping), Zhang Lixiong, Xin Junjie, Wang Zhaorong, Zhao Zhijian, Xu Qin, Luo Mengwen, Xie Xianghuang, Zhang Guozhen, Liang Kaixuan, Zhong Ping, Shen Hanqing, (Zhang Chuangohu), (Lu Mingqing), Chen Yi, (Lu Huiying), (Liu Shiyi), (Yao Puhe), (Wang Zhenting), (Li Yanling), (Song Shuyi), (Dong Shutong), (Wang Yiqin), (Gao Jian), (Xie Shichao), (Wang Linde), (Dong Chao), (Sun Ze), (Hou Guoxi), (Han Guang), (Chen Lang) and Wang Xianwen, responsible comrades of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the Jiangxi Provincial People's Government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Jiangxi Military District, the infantry school of the Fuzhou PLA units, the Nanchang municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Nanchang Garrison. Also present at the rally were Li Zugen, alternate member of the CCP Central Committee, and responsible comrades of the Jiangxi Higher People's Court, the Jiangxi People's Procuratorate, all departments, committees, offices and bureaus of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government as well as trade unions, CYL committees and women's federations.

"Comrade (Zhang Chuangohu), political commissar of the Jiangxi Military District, presided over the rally. Comrade Yang Shangkui, secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Jiangxi Provincial People's Congress, spoke first at the rally. In his speech, Comrade Yang Shangkui reviewed how, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the NPC Standing Committee and the State Council, Jiangxi's army and people resolutely implemented in the past year the spirit of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC and also the encouraging achievements scored on all fronts." Comrade Yang Shangkui noted: "The current new situation and tasks demand that we further carry forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army and supporting the government and cherishing the people and strengthening army-government and army-people unity. They constitute an important guarantee for strengthening national defense, opposing aggression, overcoming difficulties and realizing the four modernizations."

"(Wu Ping), deputy secretary of the Jiangxi Provincial CCP Committee, secretary of the Nanchang Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the Nanchang Municipal Revolutionary Committee, read the circular on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to dependents of martyrs and army. (Wang Zhenting), deputy commander of the Jiangxi Military District and commander of the Nanchang Garrison, read the circular on supporting the government and cherishing the people."

ZENG SIYU ATTENDS MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR JINAN PLA OFFICIAL

OW131946 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1238 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Jinan, 13 Jan--Comrade Cheng Shaofu, member of the Fifth CPPCC National Committee and adviser to the Jinan PLA units, died of illness in Beijing on 31 December 1979 at the age of 63. A memorial meeting for Comrade Cheng Shaofu was held in Jinan on the afternoon of 12 January.

Wreaths were sent by the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee; the CPPCC National Committee; Comrades Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Geng Biao, Wei Guoqing and Peng Chong; and Yang Yong, Yang Chengwu and Xu Liqing, responsible comrades of PLA General Headquarters. Wreaths were also sent by the PLA General Staff Department, the General Political Department and the General Logistics Department, as well as by the party committee of the Jinan PLA units, the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the Shandong Provincial People's Congress, the Shandong Provincial People's Government, the Shandong Provincial CPPCC Committee, the party committee of the Beijing PLA units, the National Defense Industries Office under the State Council, the leading organ of the Jinan PLA units, the Jinan Municipal CCP Committee, the Shangcheng county party committee and the Shangcheng County People's Government in Henan Province.

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After participating in the peasant rebellion in Shangcheng County in September 1929, Comrade Cheng Shaofu joined the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army in March 1930. Admitted to the CCP in October 1935, he participated in the Long March undertaken by the Red Army. Following nationwide liberation, he served as deputy chief of staff of the Beijing PLA units and deputy commander of the Jinan PLA units.

Zeng Siyu, commander of the Jinan PLA units, presided over the memorial meeting and Xiao Wangdong, political commissar of the Jinan PLA units, delivered a memorial speech. In his speech, Comrade Xiao Wangdong said: Comrade Cheng Shaofu was a fine CCP member and an outstanding cadre of the Chinese PLA. He was loyal to the party, to the people and to the proletarian revolutionary cause over the past 50 years. He worked hard for decades and was not upset by criticism. Openhearted, he upheld principles, was strict with himself, was honest in performing his official duties, always maintained a vigorous revolutionary fighting will and a revolutionary optimistic spirit. He devoted his energies to the party and the people all his life.

More than 1,000 persons attended the memorial meeting, including responsible comrades of the Jinan PLA units and the Shandong Provincial CCP Committee, representatives of the cadres and fighters of the PLA units stationed in Jinan, representatives of the Shandong provincial and Jinan municipal party committees and the Shanghai provincial and Jinan municipal people's Governments, and Comrade Cheng Shaofu's friends and relatives.

SHANGHAI GARRISON COMMANDER LEADS MILITARY EDUCATION DRIVE

OW160259 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Text] The Shanghai Garrison District has achieved gratifying results in both troop education and training during the past year. In addition, the district won outstanding victories in the 1979 yearend evaluation of troops ranging from military training to political and cultural education. Last year, all troop units under the district were organized to conscientiously study the guidelines of the 3d and 4th plenary sessions of the 11th party Central Committee and the 2d session of the 5th NPC in an effort to unify the thinking of commanders and fighters. It is the firm belief of the leadership at all levels that an important step toward our army's modernization is to organize the troops to study science and culture. Last year, more than 1,000 part-time cultural instructors were assigned to the troop units under the district's command, and most of the comrades of the organs at the regimental level and above as well as the great majority of the company level units completed the annual junior middle school mathematics teaching program.

Leaders at all levels personally took charge of military training. Comrade He Yixiang, the district commander, wrote instructional materials and delivered lectures to cadres on military theory. To enable more troops to undergo military training, the troop units' schedules for construction, production, barracks (activities) and sentry duties were readjusted while more time was devoted to training excellent marksmen and gunners and skilled technicians. Staff officers and instructors were further trained in various fields of work.

During the discussion on the criterion of truth, the commanders and fighters emancipated their minds, fully used their brains and improved irrational training methods. Efforts were made to strengthen training for special forces as well as tactical training. Keeping in mind the special characteristics of future wars against aggression, the commanders and fighters also participated in joint operational maneuvers with various other military branches. A military evaluation of cadres at the divisional level and above and their staff members indicated that they are all qualified, with 69 percent rated outstanding.

SHANGHAI WORKING TO DECREASE POPULATION GROWTH RATE**WEN HUI BAO Cites Statistics**

HK170633 Shanghai WEN HUI BAO in Chinese 9 Jan 80 p 1 HK

[Report: "Shanghai's Population Growth Slows Down"]

[Excerpts] Shanghai's population growth is slowing down. Shanghai's birth rate remained steady at about 0.5 percent for 8 straight years during the 1970's. Compared with the 1960's, approximately 700,000 fewer babies were born than during the past decade. These figures have been supplied by relevant departments in Shanghai. They say that the 1980's will be a very important period in our march toward the four modernizations. Since the population growth must be in keeping with economic development, family planning must be practiced. In 1980, the natural population growth of the whole country must be lowered to below 1 percent. Thereafter, it is to be further lowered every year. By 1985, it must be lowered to 0.5 percent. Because of the peak in the birth rate in the 1950's, Shanghai will be faced with another peak in the birth rate between 1980 and 1985. It is estimated that there will be about 200,000 young people reaching marriage age each year. If based on calculations of 2 children per couple, then the natural population growth in Shanghai will be as high as 1.24 percent by 1985. Because of this, relevant departments in Shanghai are pointing out that from 1980 onward, the focus of work in family planning will be shifted to "one child" per couple. This strategic task should arouse the attention of leading members at various levels and the people, who should all work together toward this goal.

Municipal Planning Group Meets

OW160221 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] The office of the Shanghai municipal leading group in charge of birth planning held a meeting on the afternoon of 15 January. The meeting set forth the goal of Shanghai's birth planning work for 1980 as follows: Vigorously raise the rate of couples with one child, strictly control the rate of couples with two children and resolutely eliminate the phenomenon of couples with three or more children; these goals are to insure that each married couple will have only one child so that the municipality's natural population growth rate will be brought under control at no higher than 0.7 percent.

Speaking at the meeting was Wang Yiping, secretary of the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee and head of the municipal leading group in charge of birth planning. The meeting was presided over by Yang Kai, vice mayor of Shanghai.

BRIEFS

SHANDONG GOLD MINES--Jinan, 26 Dec--Construction of two big gold mines has now been completed in Yexian County in the northern part of the Jiaodong Peninsula in Shandong Province. Three kilometres away, the first-phase projects of each of the mines handle 500 tons of ore daily. Jiaojia and Xincheng gold mines were explored at the end of the 1960's and started construction respectively at the end of 1975 and the beginning of 1976. Yexian County and neighbouring Zhaoyuan are major gold producers in China. Three ore dressing plants each with a daily capacity of 500 tons and a number of small dressing plants had already been in operation. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 26 Dec 79 OW]

SPECIAL ECONOMIC ZONE PLANNED FOR FOUR GUANGDONG TOWNS

OW151252 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 15 Jan 80 OW

[By XINHUA correspondent Wang Renlin]

[Text] Shenzhen, Guangdong Province, January 15 (XINHUA)--A special economic zone--the Shekou industrial area under Shenzhen City--is now being built on the eastern bank of the Zhujiang (Pearl River). A number of businessmen in Hong Kong and Macao and other parts of the world have decided to invest here. This was officially announced here today by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. in Hong Kong, which is responsible for the development of the area.

Shekou is 20 nautical miles from Hong Kong, 30 kilometres from Shenzhen proper and 150 kilometres from Guangzhou (Canton). Building of the industrial area started in early August last year, Xu Zhiming, deputy director of the project, stated in an exclusive interview with XINHUA's visiting correspondent. "Things are progressing fast," he said. "The basic preparatory work is expected to be finished by September this year." This includes removing a small hill, levelling certain areas, dredging navigation channels, building a dock and a highway and putting in water and power supplies. This preliminary work was financed by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. Xu said.

The 600-metre dock will be able to berth 3,000-ton ships, and the first 200 metres of it will be ready for service in February. Part of the construction area will be available in March, the deputy director said. "The first stage of the industrial area will provide one million square metres of space for factory buildings." Apart from the government transport facilities, Xu Zhiming said, Shekou industrial area will provide ample construction materials such as sand and gravel, and a large work force.

The central government has approved the special policies and flexible measures adopted by the Guangdong Provincial Government in its economic dealings with other parts of the world, Xu said. Such policies and measures include the establishment of special economic zones in three cities--Shenzhen, Zhuhai and Shantou, and the Shekou industrial area will provide an experimental model, he added.

XI ZHONGXUN ATTENDS CLOSING OF GUANGDONG WOMEN'S CONGRESS

HK150734 Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 14 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] The Fifth Guangdong Provincial Women's Congress which lasted 8 days solemnly closed this morning in the Guangzhou Youyi Theater. "Xi Zhongxun, first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee and governor of the provincial people's government, attended the closing ceremony. Also attending were Yang Shangkun, Yang Yingbin, Xiong Fei, Ou Mengjue and Liao Siguang, responsible comrades of the Guangdong Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee and the provincial military district, and responsible persons of departments concerned." Li Bozhao, member of the Standing Committee of the National Women's Federation, was present at the closing ceremony by invitation. The congress examined and approved the work report made by Comrade Fang Lan on behalf of the fourth committee of the provincial women's federation. The congress elected 114 full members and 7 alternate members of its Executive Committee. The Executive Committee elected 18 members of its Standing Committee. "Comrade Fang Lan was elected chairman of the provincial women's federation. Comrades (Li Jie), (Huang Guozhi), (Lu Qiulong), (Huang Weiqiu), (Chen Ping), (Lu Yi) (Zhang Jing) and (Liang Fengqi) were elected vice chairmen of the provincial women's federation. During this morning's closing ceremony, Comrade Fang Lan delivered the closing speech and Comrade Xi Zhongxun gave a talk."

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Comrade Xi Zhongxun noted: "The whole party's central task is to realize the four modernizations. It is imperative to arrange women's work around the central task." After discussing the province's current situation and the tasks ahead, Comrade Xi Zhongxun called on women throughout the province to actively participate in the movement to increase production and practice economy, promote planned parenthood work and stability and make more contributions to the four modernizations.

CHEN PIXIAN ATTENDS HUBEI NATIONALITIES TEA PARTY

HK170743 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] "The United Front Work Department of the Hubei Provincial CCP Committee yesterday afternoon invited minority nationality delegates to the provincial people's congress and the provincial CPPCC committee session to attend a tea party in order to gather their opinions on nationality work. Attending the tea party were provincial CCP committee First Secretary Chen Pixian, provincial CCP committee Secretary Xu Daoqi, provincial CCP committee Deputy Secretary Li Wei and provincial CCP committee Standing Committee member Jiao Dexiu. (He Dinghua), deputy director of the United Front Work Department of the provincial CCP committee, presided over the tea party."

In his speech at the tea party, Comrade Chen Pixian said: "Lin Biao and the gang of four seriously disrupted the party's policy on nationalities. Following the smashing of the gang of four, the party's policy on nationalities has been implemented once again. Now we must carry out reeducation in the policy on nationalities to enable party committees at all levels to attach importance to the policy and to promote this province's work concerning minority nationalities." Four representatives of Hubei's minority nationalities spoke at the tea party.

HUNAN RADIO STATION REPORTS ON FARMLAND CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

HK150606 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 14 Jan 80 HK

[Text] We have recently conducted investigations in the rural areas, finding a winter idleness in some places and a lack of serious developments in farmland capital construction. The reason for this is that some people erroneously believe that now is the time for developing modernization, that it will not be necessary to vigorously develop farmland capital construction and that people must stop talking about hard struggle.

Is this kind of understanding correct? Not at all. The facts of (Lizi) brigade of (Chayuan) Commune in Lianyuan County have greatly inspired us in solving problems regarding this kind of understanding. Ten years ago, the area of the (Lizi) brigade was still a barren rocky mountain area, having to rely on state sales to feed its people and on state loans for its expenditures. Today, 10 years later, the total grain yield of the brigade has increased nearly 5 times, from 140,000 jin in 1969 to 690,000 jin today. The average food grain for each person has also increased from 280 jin to 632 jin, an increase of more than 100 percent. The average net income for each person has also increased more than 3 times, from some 30 to 140 yuan. The value of collective property has also risen more than 3 times, from some 60,000 to 283,000 yuan. All households currently have surplus grain and cash deposits.

The most fundamental reason that (Lizi) brigade has changed from a poor brigade to a rich one is that it has changed its production conditions by having the people rely on the pioneering spirit of hard struggle and their revolutionary spirit of sacrificing.

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In 10 years, they have leveled 10 hills, cut into 5 rocky mountains, prepared 180 mu of fields, reclaimed 200 mu of land, erected 11,000 meters of stone embankment, built 2 small reservoirs, enlarged and repaired 21 ponds and built 10 li of channels. The water conservation capacities have also increased from the original 100,000 to 450,000 cubic meters. The brigade has also planted 60 mu of new tea plantations and 50 mu of tangerine orchards and acquired 12 additional agricultural machines.

The experience of (Lizi) brigade has demonstrated that under the present weak agricultural basis and frequent natural disasters, if we do not develop farmland capital construction and if we stop advocating hard struggle, it will not be possible for the countryside to prosper and become rich, not to mention realize the four modernizations.

HUNAN FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS PRESENTS 1980 TASKS

HK170819 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK

[Summary] "Mobilizing all staff and workers throughout the province to urgently go into action, penetratingly unfold activities for rendering meritorious service for the four modernizations, push to new heights the movement to increase production, practice economy and strive to fulfill and overfulfill state quotas' are the important tasks this year for our province's trade unions." These tasks have been put forward by the Hunan Provincial Federation of Trade Unions after summing up the work of the trade unions last year and considering the new situation this year.

The provincial CCP committee has clearly expressed its support for the trade unions' activities in rendering meritorious service for the four modernizations. The comrades who attended the second enlarged committee members' meeting of the eighth committee of the provincial federation of trade unions recently conducted fervent discussion on how to carry out activities in rendering meritorious service in a down-to-earth way for the four modernizations. To carry out these activities, they held that it is necessary to do a good job of publicity and mobilization work, increase production, practice economy, do well in assessing and rewarding meritorious service and regularly hold meritorious service celebration meetings.

Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP committee and the provincial people's government attended the meeting. Sun Guozhi and Dong Zhiwen spoke at the meeting, calling on the working class throughout the province to actively participate in rendering meritorious service for the four modernizations.

BRIEFS

GUANGDONG WINTER CROPS--Following the basic completion of autumn harvesting, various places in Guangdong have conducted winter sowing. According to statistics of 6 December, 11.49 million mu of wheat, sweet potatoes, green manure, broad beans, tobacco and vegetables have been sown throughout the province. This year, harvesting of late rice has been generally postponed since the people experienced prolonged drought and had insufficient seed for winter sowing. Progress in winter sowing has been slow and the areas sown to winter crops small. However, the areas have continued to strive to sow when conditions have permitted and have firmly grasped tending of winter sowing in order to produce more. At present, the season for sowing wheat has passed, but it is still possible to plant more sweet potatoes, beans and vegetables. The Shaoguan Prefectural CCP Committee had issued a circular demanding that counties plant more rape and vegetables. The masses in Zhanjiang Prefecture are planting more sweet potatoes, increasing the areas to 1.4 million mu. They are striving to plant an additional 300,000 to 400,000 mu. [Guangzhou Guangdong Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 Dec 79 HK]

SU GANG DELIVERS WORK REPORT TO GUIZHOU PEOPLE'S CONGRESS

HK161131 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Jan 80 HK

[Excerpts] While we are shifting the work focus of the whole party and state to the four modernizations, achieving new success on all fronts and triumphantly entering the 1980's, the second session of the Guizhou Provincial People's Congress was solemnly opened on 15 January.

The 903 delegates from all fronts in the province arrived at the meeting place full of pride and enthusiasm. Nonvoting delegates are participants of the second session of the Fourth Guizhou Provincial CPPCC, responsible persons from all departments directly subordinate to the provincial CCP committee and responsible persons from the provincial higher people's courts.

Before the meeting opened, the delegates unanimously passed the examination report of the delegates' credentials examination committee given by Committee Chairman Chen Xinggang concerning the delegates' credentials and election of replacement delegates. Executive Chairman Chi Biqing presided over the 15 January session. Comrade Chi Biqing gave the opening speech.

In his speech, Comrade Chi Biqing spoke on the tasks of this session and the important role it will play after it is over. He hoped that all delegates would take up the heavy responsibilities entrusted to them by people of all nationalities in the province, give full expression to people's opinions, pool the wisdom of the masses and hold a good session. He also wished the session success. Then provincial revolutionary committee Vice Chairman Su Gang gave the work report of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Su Gang's report was divided into three parts: 1. Our province's political and economic situation during the past 2 years. 2. the serious implementation of the principles of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy. 3. the mobilization of all positive factors to improve economic building.

After reviewing our province's political and economic situation during the past 2 years, Comrade Su Gang then spoke on the future important task of building our province's national economy and the 10 tasks which we should particularly grasp well. Comrade Su Gang said: In the coming 2 to 3 years we must continue to implement the principles of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement put forward by the party Central Committee and the State Council. We must especially do well in carrying out readjustment and creating favorable conditions so that our province's national economy will develop better and faster. This is the first battle in order to achieve the four modernizations. We must wholeheartedly go all out to fight this battle well. During the readjustment, we must proceed from the needs of the masses' material and cultural lives to carry out production in accordance with the basic demands of the socialist economic laws.

We must make arrangements for the national economy according to the order of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry. We must be determined to shorten the capital construction front, reduce the proportion of accumulation and concentrate our efforts on promoting agriculture. We must adopt effective measures to speed up the development of light industry, enthusiastically develop commune and brigade enterprises, reorganize and appropriately develop industries which produce goods for agriculture, and gradually make heavy industry serve agriculture and light industry. We must insure that our national defense industry begins to integrate military and civilian requirements, improve and strengthen commerce and transportation, make up the losses in the people's living standards, and seriously control population growth. Through readjustment, we should be able to generally improve our province's economy and make our national economy gradually develop in a well-planned and proportioned way.

Comrade Su Gang stressed in the third part of his report: Promoting economic work will be the central task of the whole party and state for a long time to come and this is the greatest politics. To insure the accomplishment of the task of readjusting, restructuring, rectifying and improving the national economy, we must continue to correct our ideological line and resolutely eliminate interference from the left and right. We must carry forward the party's fine tradition and work style and promote the building of state organs at all levels. We must further implement all party policies, unite all forces that can be united, and mobilize all positive factors to serve socialist modernization. We must strengthen the socialist legal system, properly straighten out public order, and consolidate and develop the political situation of stability and unity. We must put democratic centralism on a sound basis and strengthen unified leadership. We must also strengthen army-government and army-people unity and promote militia building and all the other tasks.

Reviews Past 2 Years

HK170612 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Jan 80 HK

[Text] At the second session of the fifth provincial people's congress, Comrade Su Gang, vice chairman of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee, pointed out in his work report given on behalf of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee: In the past 2 years, our province's political and economic situation has generally been good.

Comrade Su Gang said: In the past 2 years, under the leadership of the party Central Committee and State Council, people of all nationalities in our province have united in fighting, deeply carried out the struggle of exposing and criticizing Lin Biao and the gang of four, criticized their ultraleftist line and rectified a great majority of the leadership groups so that overall control has basically fallen in the hands of the cadres who can be trusted and are loved by the people. The mass movement to carry out exposure, criticism and investigations has basically been completed. Under the guidance of the principles of emancipating the mind, getting people mobilized, seeking truth from facts, uniting together and looking ahead put forward by the 3d plenary of the 11th Central Committee, we have also provided necessary and truth-seeking conclusions to some of the important incidents and leftover historical problems which occurred during the great Cultural Revolution. We have basically restored the policies which were sabotaged by Lin Biao and the gang of four concerning cadres, intellectuals, nationalities, religion, Overseas Chinese affairs, former industrialists and businessmen, and former KMT personnel who crossed over to us. People of all nationalities have been more closely united. By carrying out studies and discussions on the criterion of truth, we have further smashed the spiritual shackles arbitrarily imposed on the people by Lin Biao and the gang of four, and effectively brought about the emancipation of the minds of the cadres and masses. By carrying out education in the four basic principles, the masses' and cadres' enthusiasm for persisting on the socialist road and upholding the proletarian dictatorship, the leadership of the Communist Party and Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought has been greatly increased. A lively political situation of stability and unity which had been desired by the people for a long time has appeared.

In the past 2 years, there have been relatively serious disasters in our province's rural areas. Although total grain production was reduced if compared with last year, the total value of agricultural production still increased somewhat. The 1978 figure increased by 4.6 percent compared with 1977, and it is estimated that the 1979 figure will again increase by 0.5 percent compared with 1978. We have achieved relatively greater success in developing a diversified economy, especially in animal husbandry.

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The industry, communications and capital construction fronts have rectified their enterprises, strengthened their economic management and carried out the movement to increase production and practice economy. As a result, production has continually increased. The total value of industrial output for 1979 amounted to 4.435 billion yuan, increasing by 8.6 percent compared with 1978. All local industries and enterprises throughout the province have achieved relatively great success in making up deficits and increasing surpluses. On the capital construction front, we have allocated 1.645 billion yuan of capital construction investment in the past 2 years, and a number of key construction projects have been finished and put into production. On the finance and trade front, the financial revenue of various places in 1978 and 1979 amounted to 1.1755 billion yuan, overfulfilling our annual plans. The average figure of these 2 years increased by 141.73 percent compared to 1977.

As a result of the developments in production, the people's livelihood has been improved. We have seriously implemented party principles and policies concerning science, technology, education, culture, public health, physical culture and other things, accomplished a great deal of work and achieved new successes. We have also achieved new success in promoting press, broadcast, public security, civil administration, nationality affairs, foreign affairs, preparedness against war in communications, civil aviation and other work. The PLA units stationed in our province have brought into play the glorious tradition of supporting industrial and agricultural production, in fighting against disasters, in defending the four modernisations, and in consolidating and developing our province's political situation of stability and unity.

Outlines Future Tasks

HK170552 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 15 Jan 80 HK

[Text] At the second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Su Gang, vice chairman of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee, pointed out in his work report given on behalf of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee: The chief task for building our province's national economy in the coming 2 to 3 years is to continue to implement the principles of readjustment, restructuring, rectification and improvement put forward by the party Central Committee and State Council. We must especially do well in making readjustments so that we will be able to create conditions for developing our province's economy in a better and faster way. This is the first battle toward achieving the four modernisations. We must wholeheartedly go all-out to fight this battle well.

After speaking on the necessity of readjusting our province's economy and the targets we have to achieve, Comrade Su Gang pointed out in his work report: During the readjustment of the national economy, we must lay emphasis on grasping 10 tasks: 1) we must concentrate our main efforts on speeding up agricultural development; 2) we must adopt effective measures to rapidly promote light industries; 3) we must strive to properly run our province's heavy industries while persisting in the orientation of serving agriculture and light industries; 4) we must resolutely consolidate our province's capital construction front and concentrate our efforts on fighting a battle of annihilation; 5) we must promote finance and trade work and serve the people's livelihood and industrial and agricultural production more effectively; 6) we must energetically carry out efforts to tap all potential, make innovations, institute reforms and bring into full play the role of our currently available enterprises; 7) we must enthusiastically develop science, education, culture, physical culture and public health and energetically cultivate talented people for construction; and 8) we must enthusiastically help minority nationality areas speed up their economic and cultural construction.

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Also, 9) we must seriously provide for the people's livelihood by developing production; and 10) we must energetically carry out planned parenthood and seriously lower our population growth rate.

Stresses Animal Husbandry

HK170757 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK

[Text] At the second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress, Comrade Su Gang, vice chairman of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee, pointed out in his work report given on behalf of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee: We must raise animal husbandry to a prominent position.

Comrade Su Gang stressed in his work report that we must concentrate our main efforts in enlarging the proportions of animal husbandry, forestry and sideline production in agriculture, and raise animal husbandry to an important position. In developing animal husbandry, we must do things according to local conditions. While continuing to grasp pig breeding, we must pay special attention to develop the breeding of herbivorous animals such as cattle, sheep, horses and rabbits. In addition, we should also actively develop the breeding of poultry and bees. We must implement the principle of walking on two legs in simultaneously developing collective and domestic animal husbandry, and actively encourage commune members to raise pigs, cattle, sheep and horses.

Comrade Su Gang said: We must implement the policies of rewarding the breeding of large animals. We must also seriously implement procurement and reward policies. We must open animal markets and do well in the prevention and cure of epidemics and other diseases. We must select and import fine species for breeding and gradually improve animal quality. We must strive to increase the number of animals put out to pasture and bred for meat and commodities. We must also carry out in a well-planned way the growth of pastures, the opening of watering areas and other capital constructions for animals. We must raise the number of [words indistinct]. All the places that have been allocated for (economic) construction of animal husbandry must lay down long term plans for developing mechanization of animal husbandry in a well-planned way.

Group Discussions on Report

HK170748 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 16 Jan 80 HK

[Text] The second session of the Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress held group discussions on the work report on the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee. Chi Biqing, Su Gang, Wang Chaowen and other responsible comrades participated in the group discussions, seriously heard the delegations' opinions concerning the work report, and discussed with the delegates the measures for changing our province's backward agricultural state and for speeding up the pace of our province's four modernizations.

At the group discussion of the delegation of organs directly subordinate to the province, Comrade Chi Biqing heard the delegates' views regarding the work report and exchanged views with them. He encouraged delegates from all circles to suggest ways and means for speeding up our province's four modernizations. After hearing the delegates' comments on the continually improving situation of our province's agriculture, industries and other causes since the third plenum, Comrade Su Gang freely discoursed on his own views.

The second session of the Fourth Guizhou Provincial CPPCC simultaneously held group discussions to discuss the work report of the Guizhou Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

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YUNNAN RIBAO EDITORIAL NOTES DROP IN GRAIN YIELD

HK160858 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jan 80 HK

[Report on YUNNAN RIBAO 15 January editorial: "The Key Link Lies in Implementation"]

[Excerpts] The editorial noted: Since our implementation of the spirit of the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee and the two documents on agriculture, an excellent situation has emerged in Yunnan's countryside. Last year, we faced a serious drought which was unprecedented in the past 7 to 8 years. However, through the drought-fighting struggle, the province successfully reduced or avoided losses due to natural calamities. Many communes and brigades even reaped a bumper harvest. Although many countries and communes experienced some reduction the collective fields, the commune members reaped quite good harvests on their private plots. As a result, they did not suffer any drop in their total grain yield.

Many communes and brigade have preliminarily implemented the principles for agricultural production and there has been comprehensive development in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fisheries. Though the province suffered a drop in grain yield, the people's minds have been at ease. There have been stable grain prices in the markets with some reductions. All these have demonstrated that the party's ideological and political lines regarding rural work have gradually gone deep down into people's hearts. A situation of great prosperity exists in the countryside, where the collectives and individuals have forged ahead and struggled together to build a new rich countryside.

The editorial noted: The reason that such an excellent situation appeared in Yunnan's countryside in the past year, despite a serious drought, is attributed to the spirit of the third plenary and the two documents of the central authorities on agriculture. The editorial noted: Our basic guiding thought in implementing policies lies in fully mobilizing the socialist enthusiasm of the peasants. We should fully implement all the principles, policies and management methods contained in the two documents on agriculture and all relevant regulations of the Yunnan Provincial CCP Committee and the provincial people's government. In addition, after implementing the policies on the small freedoms, we should concentrate our strength to grasp the consolidation and development of the collective economy.

GUIZHOU CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--By mid-December, 117 capital construction projects in Guizhou out of 307 that costs 1 million yuan each were suspended or postponed. This is a one-third reduction in the total investment for capital construction which has helped speed up the progress of some key projects. According to the departments concerned, by mid-December, construction of seven large and medium projects throughout the province has been completed, including the (Maotiaohe) No 5 power station which had not been completed for 10 years. At the same time, 690,000 square meters of residential housing have been completed. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Dec 79 HK]

GUIZHOU POWER STATION--Construction of the (Maotiaohe) No 5 power station was victoriously completed and put into operation on 26 December. An inauguration of the station was held on 28 December with the participation of responsible comrades of the Guizhou Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees. Li Tinggui spoke at the ceremony and cut the ribbon. Also taking part were responsible comrades of the Ministry of Electric Power Industry. The total installed capacity of the six seven-grade power stations is 239,000 kilowatts with a yearly transmission of 900 million kilowatt-hours. The reservoirs of the power stations provide 7 million cubic meters of water every year for industrial and agricultural use, irrigating 40,000 mu of farmland. [Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 29 Dec 79 HK]

HEBEI RADIO EDITOR ON NATIONAL DEFENSE INDUSTRIES

HK170855 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 9 Jan 80 HK

[Station editor's short commentary: "There Are Bright Prospects for National Defense Industries To Produce Light Industrial Products"]

[Text] Since the latter half of 1979, the province's national defense industries have been trial-producing and manufacturing some 100 light industrial products. This is a good beginning and is the first encouraging step that national defense industries have taken in the serious implementation of the principle of combining military and civilian roles and integrating peacetime and wartime uses. Markets need light industrial products and they are welcomed by the people. National defense industries are able to and must produce light industrial products to supply the markets and satisfy the growing material and cultural demands of the people.

We say that national defense industries are able to produce light industrial products because there are numerous enterprises in our provincial national defense industries system that have advanced equipment, a great capacity for production and many capable people. National defense industries are completely able to guarantee the fulfillment of military production while simultaneously carrying out production of light industrial products.

We say that national defense industries must produce light industrial products because this is a specific measure for implementing the principle of readjusting the national economy. This is a major question related to the future and destiny of national defense industries and the personal interests of the workers. It is a necessity for the development of national defense industries. Therefore, we must be bold in emancipating our minds, ceaselessly tapping the potentials of enterprises, concentrating manpower, material and financial sources, providing more opportunities for production and promoting by all means increases in production of light industrial products. Of course, in promoting production of the people's necessities, the military industry will encounter problems in raw materials, finance, production, and demand for products. These kinds of problems are to be solved by the efforts of the national defense industries. However, they also need great help from leaders at all levels and departments concerned. We hope these leaders will be enthusiastically concerned with and actively support national defense industries in producing light industrial products.

HEBEI COMMENTARY ON REPAYING AGRICULTURAL LOANS

HK170910 Shijiazhuang Hebei Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 10 Jan 80 HK

[Report on station short commentary: "Agricultural Loans That Are Granted Must Be Repaid"]

[Excerpts] Agricultural loans are granted and recalled every year. Agriculture is developed through the circulation and turnover of funds. However, there is currently a way of thinking in this work which attaches importance to granting agricultural loans and belittles recalling them. As a result, a large number of agricultural loans that have been granted cannot be recalled on the due dates. We must conscientiously solve this problem. Some comrades have noted: Granting loans means supporting production, and recalling loans does not mean supporting production. This view is wrong. Granting loans is aimed at supporting production as is the recalling of loans. It is the fundamental principle of all banks to grant loans and to recall them on the due dates. As the saying goes: "When one repays one's borrowed money, it will not be difficult for one to again borrow money from others."

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No bank is an institution for the poor. Loans must not be regarded as relief funds. One must not live on loans. In granting loans, agricultural banks and credit cooperatives at all levels must pay attention to economic results and the ability of borrowers to repay loans.

ZHOU HUI ATTENDS U.S. BOOK EXHIBITION IN NEI MONGGOL

OW151653 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 30 OW

[Excerpts] A preliminary exhibition of books published by the U.S. TIME and LIFE Publishing House was held in Hohhot Municipality on the afternoon of 14 January. It was jointly sponsored by the China Books Import Company, the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional Foreign Language Book Store and the Hohhot Municipal Library.

The preliminary exhibition was attended by Zhou Hui, first secretary of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee; Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP committee and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Congress; Zhou Beifeng, vice chairman of the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional People's Government and responsible comrades of the autonomous regional departments concerned.

The exhibition will be officially held in Hohhot Municipality from 19 to 21 January.

CHEN WEIDA SPEAKS AT TIANJIN BIRTH CONTROL CONFERENCE

SK170917 Tianjin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK .

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the 3-day Tianjin municipal work conference sponsored by the municipal CCP committee on birth control concluded on the afternoon of 14 January. At the conference, Chen Weida, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee, emphatically pointed out that efforts should be made to shift the work emphasis of birth control to the practice of couples having only one child, and that all-out efforts to lower population growth should be regarded as a strategy for achieving the four modernizations. Principal responsible comrades at all levels should grasp the work in this regard firmly and successfully.

The conference relayed the spirit of the national conference sponsored by the State Council, and was participated in by directors of family planning offices from various provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions and the military. They summed up birth control work done throughout the municipality in 1979, exchanged advanced experiences obtained in the work to popularize the practice that each couple should have only one child, and formulated a plan for controlling the municipal population growth in the coming 2 years and for a work project in this regard.

The conference held: The progress made in birth control work in 1979 was greater than that in the past. This is demonstrated by the fact that leaders at all levels have raised their understanding of this work so as to further enhance leadership over this work, that all-out efforts have been made to carry out education and disseminate information on birth control among the people, that the population growth has been controlled by making use of economic policy, and that birth control work in rural areas has been grasped vigorously. It is estimated that the municipal growth rate in 1979 reached 0.9 percent, which is a little lower than that of 1978. Good prospects exist for us to reverse the situation in which the birth rate has actually risen after a decline over the past 2 years and more.

The conference also pointed out the shortcomings in birth control work, mainly that we have failed to fulfill the state assignment of an 0.6 percent birth rate increase, and that we have lagged behind Sichuan Province and Shanghai and Beijing municipalities in this work. In analyzing the reason for the shortcomings, we found that the birth rate had greatly increased over the past few years because more people had entered marriage and child-bearing age. In a subjective view, the reasons for the shortcomings are the facts that birth control work in rural areas has not been carried out effectively and that the backward situation in rural areas has not improved totally so that a fairly great number of births have occurred. Furthermore, education and dissemination of information among the people has not been carried out deeply. The method adopted for the work has been oversimplified, has one-sidedly depended on economic measures, and ideological work has been ignored. Technological work in birth control in rural areas remains weak.

At the conference representatives of party organizations at all levels and various departments concerned, trade unions, women's federations, CYL committees, militia forces and poor and lower-middle peasants' associations were urged to sincerely study and implement the spirit of the national birth control conference with the participation of directors of the family planning offices throughout the country, to learn from the experience of units advanced in the work and their methods for doing the job and to vigorously grasp population control as effectively as we did material production in order to truly insure that birth control work can be vigorously carried out. With the party secretary taking command and with the participation of the party as a whole, efforts should be made to further carry out education and disseminate information on birth control among the people in an extensive and deep-going manner. It is necessary to grasp propaganda work on birth control well during the spring festival period. Efforts should be made to sincerely and strictly implement the relevant policies on birth control and do a good job in grasping the formation of a corps of birth control personnel and technicians, in conducting public health work among women and children, and in enforcing social insurance among the aged in order to win even greater success in practicing birth control.

BRIEFS

SHANXI CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION--By the end of November, the Shanxi provincial capital construction front had fulfilled its quota for this year a month ahead of schedule. The projects which have now been completed are all worth more than 1 million yuan. They include the Linfen petroleum depot, 15,000 cubic meters; the Yuncheng petroleum depot, 30,000 cubic meters, the Tianzhen 300-ton cold storage facility; the Warrong 400-ton cold storage facility; the Taiyuan 6,000-ton cold storage facility; and the Xia County 400-ton cold storage facility. The projects which have been completed are being checked before acceptance and will soon go into operation include the Yanbei petroleum depot, 50,000 cubic meters; the Datong petroleum depot, 11,000 cubic meters; and three 300-ton cold storage facilities in Ruicheng, Dingxiang and Shouyang. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 79 HK]

SHANXI HOUSING CONSTRUCTION--Shanxi Province built new houses on 700,000 square meters this year. According to statistics from departments concerned, seven cities, including Taiyuan, Datong, Yangquan and Changzhi, spent some 191 million yuan in housing construction this year, 1.35 times more than last year. Some 12,000 families have now moved into their new houses. [Taiyuan Shanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 30 Dec 79 HK]

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TEXT

YANG YICHEN ATTENDS HEILONGJIANG SUPPORT-ARMY MEETING

SK130449 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our sources, the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and the provincial people's government held a provincial mobilization and report meeting on supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the army men on the afternoon of 11 January in the theater of the provincial exhibition hall.

Attending the meeting were responsible persons of the party and government organs in Heilongjiang Province including Yang Yichen, Li Lian, Chen Lei, Li Jianbai, Chen Jianfu, Wang Jinzi, Wang Luming, (Wang Zhao), (Chen Jinsheng), Hou Jie, (Gao Lu), Xie Yunqing, Ni Wei, Zhang Ruilin, Liu Qian, Wang Pinian, Wang Xiaozhi, Li Rui, Wang Caoli, Lu Guang, Wang Jun and Wang Jinling; and responsible persons of the provincial military district including Zhao Xianshun, (Wang Pili), (Yang Yeu), Xia Guangya, (Wang Zhongfu) and (Ou Feng). Also attending the meeting were cadres of provincial organs, Harbin Municipality, Songhua Jiang Prefecture, the Harbin Railway Bureau and various universities and colleges in Harbin Municipality, totaling 2,300 persons. Leading comrades of party and government organs at prefectural, municipal and county levels and responsible comrades of propaganda and civil affairs departments throughout the province listened to the live broadcast of the meeting.

Comrade Yang Yichen, first secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, presided over the meeting. Comrade Li Lian, secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee, relayed the circular of the party Central Committee on carrying forward the glorious tradition of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the families of the army men and of supporting the government and cherishing the people and on enhancing the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. Comrade Chen Lei, secretary of the Heilongjiang provincial party committee and governor of the province, delivered a report on behalf of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's government.

In his report, Comrade Chen Lei spoke highly of the historical contributions made by the PLA. He said: Historical facts show that without such a People's Army, there would be no victorious Chinese revolution and socialist China. Under the new historical conditions, we should further enhance the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

While speaking of the "three supports and two militaries" Comrade Chen Lei said: We should approach this question from all angles and look at it from a historical point of view. The provincial military district and PLA units stationed in our province played an important role in stabilizing the situation in our province during the Great Cultural Revolution by carrying out the tasks of supporting industry, supporting agriculture and supporting the broad masses of the left, and of military control and political and military training. Their achievements were great. Most problems in this regard were caused mainly by the interference and sabotage of Lin Biao and the gang of four and secondly by the inexperience of army men in doing local work and by the incorrect instructions of some leaders. Party organizations and people's governments at all levels should explain to cadres and masses the historical conditions and objective situation at that time. This is an important step to further strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people. We should let cadres and masses understand the fact that those who followed Lin Biao and the gang of four and did evil deeds at that time were only a handful in our province.

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LI DESHENG VISITS POLICE SUBSTATION IN LIAONING

SK151137 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpt] According to LIAONING RIBAO, on the evenings of 3 and 5 January Li Desheng, member of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee and commander of the Shenyang PLA units, spent 6 hours in the (Bajin) subdistrict office and the (Bajin) public security police substation in Shenyang Municipality to learn about the difficulties of the people and to extend his regards to cadres and public security cadres and policemen at grass-roots levels and thus gave great inspiration and encouragement to the comrades there.

Soon after 1830 hours on 5 January, Commander Li and the working personnel walked to the (Bajin) subdistrict office to learn about the situation in the neighborhood. He asked what difficulties exist in the livelihood of the residents, whether they have sufficient food to eat and enough coal for heat and whether it is easy to obtain gas. He also inquired about the situation of neighborhood-run industries and service centers and the situation of how the jobless youth are settled, how the birth control work is done and whether the neighborhood takes charge of power conservation work. Then, Commander Li discussed the experiences of the residents in Jilin Municipality in power conservation and called for efforts to learn from them.

Commander Li was much concerned about social order and juvenile crimes. He conscientiously listened to a detailed report by the (Bajin) police substation on social order and juvenile crime. He analyzed the reasons for the crimes, and together with the substation personnel, worked out methods for eliminating them.

Commander Li also inquired about how the neighborhood supports the army and gives preferential treatment to the families of army men and urged them to talk about how to eliminate the misunderstanding between the army and the people which had arisen when the army was supporting the left so as to strengthen the unity between the army and the government and between the army and the people.

Commander Li asked the personnel of the substation about their opinions and demands on the PLA units stationed in (Bajin) District and told them that whenever they have difficulties they can find him and his working personnel and energetic support will be given to them.

LIAONING: REN ZHONGYI ADDRESSES URBAN ECONOMIC SYMPOSIUM

SK160935 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK

[Summary] "The national symposium on urban collective economic theory was held in Shenyang from 5 to (12) January." Economic theorists and practical workers from 27 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions attended this symposium, totaling more than 130 persons. The symposium received more than 600 treatises and investigative reports on urban collective economy. On the first day of the symposium, Comrade Ren Zhongyi, first secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee, delivered a speech on the superiorities of the collectively owned economy and the great significance of its development. After that, Comrade Yu Guangyuan, vice president of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, gave a long speech.

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LIAONING'S YINGKOU MUNICIPALITY RESTORES ARMY-PEOPLE UNITY

OW131825 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0220 GMT 13 Jan 80 OW

[Excerpts] Shenyang, 13 Jan--According to XINHUA reporter Gong Yu and correspondent Zhang Baoru, thanks to the correct attitude toward the problems resulting from the "three supports, two militaries" in the past and the proper handling of these problems, the party, government, army and civilians of Yingkou Municipality in Liaoning Province are working together with one mind and one heart to accomplish the four modernizations and embarking on the road of new Long March with mutual care and understanding. The intimate relations and revolutionary affection as close as fish and water, which once prevailed between the army and the government and between the army and the people during wartime, have once again been revived and carried forward in Yingkou.

The glorious tradition of supporting the army, giving preferential treatments to army men's families, supporting the government and cherishing the people has always existed in Yingkou. During the Great Cultural Revolution, PIA units stationed in Yingkou were ordered to participate in the "three supports, two militaries" activities. But due to the frenzied sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four," army-government and army-civilian unity was damaged.

The party committee of Yingkou Municipality has taken the initiative in strengthening this unity. The party committee held that in order to further strengthen it, the local cadres and masses should look at the PIA's "three supports, two militaries" work in historical perspective and correctly evaluate the achievements and errors of the PIA personnel who supported the broad masses of the left. The party committee also urged everyone to take the situation as a whole into consideration, look forward and make allowance for previous mistakes. To this end, many meetings were held to repeatedly launch educational propaganda among the masses of cadres and people in an effort to explain the historical conditions and actual situation at that time and to confirm the role and achievements of the "three supports, two militaries" task. By means of specific analysis of the cadres who supported the left, the municipal party committee tried to help everyone understand that the overwhelming majority of the comrades taking part in the "three supports, two militaries" work were good and comparatively good, and that their problems were mostly caused by the interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and lack of experience in local work. We should concentrate our hatred on Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and should not be overcritical of the PIA comrades.

Meanwhile, PIA units stationed in Yingkou have also regarded proper handling of all problems arising from "three supports, two militaries" work as an important issue which has a direct bearing on further consolidation of army-government and army-civilian relations. The party committee formed a special work team with some 150 senior and intermediate leading cadres to visit all cities, counties, and industrial and mining enterprises in Yingkou and to meet with some 1,500 cadres and people in order to listen to their opinions and criticism.

This municipality's problems resulting from "three supports, two militaries" work have been by now properly handled in the main. The various localities are stepping up the campaign to give preferential treatment to army men's families, and the PIA units are working hard to strengthen the task of supporting the government and cherishing the people. A vivid atmosphere has appeared in Yingkou Municipality in which the party, government, army and people are working with one mind and one heart to achieve the four modernizations.

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LIAONING LEADERS VISIT JOBLESS YOUTHS

SK151201 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 January, leaders of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee and the Fushun Municipal CCP Committee, including Comrades Li Huang, Liu Yiyun and (Cheng Yi), braved the bitter cold in the depth of winter and visited some young people waiting for jobs in (Lachutai) neighborhood of (Lutian) District of Fushun Municipality.

There are presently some 1,100 young people waiting for jobs in this neighborhood. The neighborhood party committee has organized them into 157 groups to receive training in 25 fields, including science and technology, sewing, knitting, embroidery and carpentry. This arrangement was well received by the parents of these young people.

On a visit to the embroidery group at the home of (Yang Jinfeng), who was one of the youths waiting for jobs, the provincial and municipal leaders were warmly greeted by the six young women of this group. Comrade Li Huang ardently shook hands with and extended regards to them. After looking closely at the works of these young women, including embroidered door curtains, quilt covers and tablecloth, Comrade Li Huang praised their skills and inquired about the market of these embroidered goods and the rewards they received.

When the leaders called at the house of another jobless youth, (Li Changshen), the three members of a scientific and technological group displayed on the desk a model crane which they had made. They showed the leaders how this model crane worked, and the leaders praised what the young men had done. Comrade Li Huang encouraged these young people by saying: "You have done a good job. Young people should strive to study culture, science and technology in order to become good successors in the future." This remark deeply inspired the three young men.

BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG FOREIGN TRADE--Heilongjiang Province topped previous peaks in foreign trade in 1979. The provincial commodity procurement for exports surpassed state quotas by 10.2 percent. The provincial export volume topped its state quota by 91.7 percent, surpassing that of 1978 by 67.6 percent. Among the export commodities, animal products, machine equipment and light industrial products increased greatly. Harbin Municipality provided more than 80 new commodities for both 1979 spring and autumn export commodity fairs as well as for some small-scale foreign trade fairs. Contracts were made to sell 33 commodities to foreign traders. Furthermore, chemical industry, machinery, plastics and alloy steel furniture products from throughout the province have begun to appear on markets. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 12 Jan 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG LIGHT INDUSTRY PLANS--The Heilongjiang Provincial Light Industry Bureau held a conference of section chiefs recently to map out plans for 1980 light industrial production. The plans state that the speed of light industry and textile industry development should be increased by 10 percent over 1979, product quality should sustain its previous records, some 100 new kinds of products or new variety should be produced, the number of enterprises operating at a loss should be reduced by 50 percent, the deficits of these enterprises should be reduced by 50 percent, and gross export value and foreign currency earnings should be increased by 56 and 47 percent respectively. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK]

HARBIN PEOPLE'S CONGRESS--The first session of the Seventh Harbin Municipal People's Congress was held from 7 to 11 January. (Wang Zhao) was elected chairman of the Standing Committee of the Harbin Municipal People's Congress. (Wang Long), (Ma Kaiyin), (Zhang Keping), (Huang Lixiang), (Song Birhe), (Goa Kedi), (Tian Ziyu), (Zhao Shangfu), (Wang Zhnegzhi), (Wang Hongwei) and (Fang Dzhong) were elected vice chairmen. The Congress also elected 23 members of the Standing Committee of the Harbin Municipal People's Congress. (Wang Huacheng), was elected mayor of Harbin Municipality. (Zhang Ping), (Wang Shijie), (Feng Yu), (Guo Changesheng), (Dong Bin), (Bin Jiaquan), (Wu Tongfu), (Li Xiuzhen), female, and (Xuan Tonglong) were elected vice mayors. (Yu Huafeng) was elected president of the Harbin Municipal Intermediate People's Court. The first session of the Fifth Harbin Municipal OPCC Committee was also held between 5 and 11 January. (Gao Heng) was elected chairman of the Harbin Municipal CPCC Committee. (Ma Kaiyin), (Huang Lixiang), (Li Ziaobai), (Cao Huashan), (Feng Bingying), (Bin Gongfa), (Li Boashan), (Zhao Zhixie), (Zhang Weisheng), (Yang Jiao) and (Zhu Madu) were elected vice chairmen. The session also elected 63 Standing Committee members. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1170 GMT 12 Jan 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PLA LEADERS--On 14 January Commander Zhao Xianshun and Political Commissars Zhao Xingyuan and (Wang Pili) of the Heilongjiang Provincial Military District, and 10 other leading comrades led office personnel and comrades who had participated in the second plenary session of the fifth CCP Committee of the provincial military district to clear snow from the Harbin Railway Station. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jan 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG PEASANT SAVINGS--As of 25 December 1979, savings deposits in the rural areas throughout Heilongjiang Province reached 228.3 million yuan, an increase of 44.4 percent, or 70 million Yuan, over the same period of 1978. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 2 Jan 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT--In 1979 the total value of industrial output in Harbin Municipality, Heilongjiang Province, reached a record high, 9.6 percent more than the 1978 figure. A noticeable fact was that growth of light industry and textile industry was faster than that of heavy industry. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 4 Jan 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG OIL CONSERVATION--Electric power plants in Heilongjiang Province have achieved remarkable results in conserving oil by modifying their boilers to burn coal instead of oil. From 1976 to the present, the electric power plants have thus conserved 235,000 tons of oil. The proportion of oil in power plants' fuel has decreased with each passing year. Oil now accounts for 57.44 percent of the fuel used as compared with 64.5 percent in 1977. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 Jan 80 SK]

HEILONGJIANG HOUSING--Last year 530,000 square meters of new houses were completed in Harbin, Heilongjiang. This exceeded the housing built in 1978 by 130,000 square meters. Some 14,000 families have already moved or are moving into the new houses. Last year the total investment in the housing project amounted to 189.86 million yuan, and the portion completed accounted for 152.27 million yuan. [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 SK]

JILIN SUGAR BEETS--Jilin Province has reaped a bumper harvest of sugar beets, thus far supplying 536,000 tons of sugar beets to the state, more than doubling the record for the corresponding period of last year. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Dec 79 SK]

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JILIN INDUSTRIAL OUTPUT VALUE--Jilin Province overfulfilled the total industrial output value plan for 1979 by 7.8 percent over 1978. Among the 60 major products, annual production plans were overfulfilled for 46 items, including cotton yarn, cotton cloth, paper boards, sugar, bicycles, motor vehicles, tractors and others. Their quality was greatly improved as well. [Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING SUPPORT ARMY RALLY--Yingkou Municipality and the PLA units stationed there held a joint rally on supporting the army and cherishing the people on 7 January. More than 700 local people and representatives of the PLA units attended the rally. Present at the rally were Li Huang, secretary of the Liaoning Provincial CCP Committee; Jiang Yonghui, deputy commander of the Shenyang PLA units; (Zhang Qi), secretary of the Yingkou Municipal CCP Committee and chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee; (Zhu Hengxin), (Li Zhaochu), (Wang Dehe) and (Zhang Zhixiang), responsible persons of the PLA units stationed in Yingkou Municipality; and comrades of the leading organs of the PLA units stationed in various municipalities and prefectures in Liaoning, as well as responsible persons of departments concerned. More than 12,000 people listened to the live broadcast of this rally at 14 sub-rally sites. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING INDUSTRIAL LOANS--The financial departments at various localities throughout Liaoning have scored achievements in supporting the development of light and textile industries. Loans granted for light and textile industries in 1979 approached 300 million yuan and were used mostly for increasing production in these industries, and raising product quality and variety. Last year there were 1,080 investment projects in light and textile industries. Of these, 557 projects have been successfully fulfilled, resulting in an increase of 400 million yuan in output value and 124 million yuan in accumulated funds. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 7 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING CHEMICAL INDUSTRY--The Liaoning chemical industrial front scored great achievements in increasing the variety of products for supporting agriculture and light and textile industries in 1979. More than 110 new products in short supply such as chemical fertilizer, tires, grinding wheels and dyestuffs were increased. As of the end of 1979, the total industrial output value had surpassed its annual plan by more than 180 million yuan, topping that of 1978 by 1.2 percent. The number of enterprises on the chemical industry front throughout the province engaging in production for export commodities was increased from 34 to 51. The variety of export products was increased from 43 to 76. The chemical industry front overfulfilled its annual export plan by more than 100 percent. A large number of its products that had previously not been in great demand are now selling well. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING BUILDING MATERIALS--In line with achievements in readjustment, Liaoning Province has scored achievements in increasing production on the building material front in 1979. The production of major products, such as cement, plate glass, asbestos and asphalt paper exceeded that of 1978. The 1979 output of cement surpassed that in 1978 by 940,000 tons and flat glass by 630,000 (sheets). In addition, the provincial building material front also scored great achievements in fulfilling the 1979 annual plans for the scientific research projects. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jan 80 SK]

LIAONING YOUTH EMPLOYMENT--According to statistics released by the provincial labor bureau, Liaoning Province had provided employment for more than 800,000 urban youth awaiting jobs by the end of last year. [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Jan 80 SK]

SONG PING ADDRESSES GANSU ARMY-GOVERNMENT-PEOPLE FORUM

SE170606 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 16 Jan 80 SK

[Excerpts] According to our reporter, an army-government-people forum, which was sponsored by the Gansu Provincial CCP Committee, the Gansu Provincial People's Government, the Lanzhou PLA units, the Gansu Provincial Military District, the Lanzhou Municipal CCP and revolutionary committees and the Lanzhou Garrison, was held on the morning of 15 January with the participation of responsible comrades from the provincial CCP committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, the provincial people's government, the provincial CPPCC committee, the Lanzhou PLA units, the air force units of Lanzhou PLA units, the provincial military district, the Lanzhou municipal CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanzhou Garrison, the various mass organizations and from the departments concerned, totaling more than 80 persons. The forum was presided over by Comrade Song Ping.

He also delivered a speech at the forum in which he said: The unity between army-men and civilians is an invaluable asset. Comrades from the PLA units have scored great achievements in assisting local organs and people to develop industrial and agricultural production, to build water conservancy projects, to join in rescue and relief activities, to plant trees, to maintain social order, to take the lead in doing a good job in sanitation and hygiene and to conduct disease prevention and control for the people. In the new year, leading comrades at all levels across the local areas should actively maintain the unity between the army and the government and between army-men and civilians. They should educate the vast number of cadres and the masses to support the PLA units and to actively help them do a good job in achieving revolutionary goals and modernizations among the units. It is necessary to give preferential treatment and provide assistance to local PLA units in the work of material supply, commercial commodity distribution and housing construction, as well as in strategic and army building plans. Efforts should be made to provide more job opportunities for the dependents of the local PLA units, and to do a good job in guiding army-men's children to enter schools and find work. We should unite as one in achieving the four modernizations and push forward the various construction projects in Gansu Province.

LI XUEZHI ATTENDS NINGXIA CPPCC MEETING; OFFICIALS ELECTED

OW161659 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1217 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 16 Jan--The Third Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPPCC Committee held its second session in Yinchuan from 7 to 15 January. Li Xuezhi, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, attended the opening ceremony and delivered a speech.

Some 200 participants of various nationalities from different circles heard the opening speech by Wang Jinzhang, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, and the work report, delivered on behalf of its current Standing Committee, by Niu Huadong, another vice chairman. The members also attended the second session of the Fourth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress as observers.

The members brought democracy into full play, freely aired their views and enthusiastically presented proposals on socialist modernization. While affirming the achievement in various aspects of the regional work, they also made criticisms and presented many good suggestions. A total of 148 motions were made at the session.

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After full discussion and democratic consultations, the session elected Wang Jinzhang as chairman of the regional CPPCC committee and Ma Peixun [7456 0160 8113], Li Kaiguo [2621 0418 0948], Yang Zhengxi [2799 2973 0823], Yang Yuchun [2799 6596 2504], Luo Wanwei [5012 2429 5588], Li Qingping [2621 3237 5493], Jin Fengshan [6855 7685 1472] (Hui nationality) and Li Fengzao [2621 7685 5679] (Hui nationality) as additional vice chairmen. The session also elected 23 additional members of the Standing Committee.

NINGXIA PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETS 8 JAN

HK170648 [Editorial Report] Yichuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 8 January carries a recorded report on the opening of the second session of the Fourth Ningxia Regional People's Congress in Yinchuan on 8 January. Comrade Li Xuezhi presided at the opening ceremony. Comrade Xue Hongfu delivered the opening speech. Comrade Ma Xin, chairman of the regional revolutionary committee, delivered the government work report. Some 670 delegates are attending the session.

The same station reported at 2330 GMT on 9 January that Comrade Ma Xin's report had reviewed the excellent situation in the region since the first session of the fourth regional people's congress 2 years ago. "A political situation of stability and unity, long desired by the people, has now basically been achieved," it said. The report had also stressed the importance of strengthening socialist democracy and the socialist legal system to insure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, emphasized implementing the policies on nationalities and the united front and strengthening the unity of the people of all nationalities, and pointed out the importance of fully implementing the party's policy on intellectuals.

According to Yichuan Ningxia Regional Service in Mandarin at 2330 GMT on 10 January regional revolutionary committee Chairman Ma Xin's government work report also dealt with the issues of "readjusting the region's national economy in 3 years or more," promoting agriculture, getting a good grasp on product quality, speeding up the development of the light and textile industries, readjusting the energy, chemical and building materials industries, strengthening financial management, running the markets well, and developing foreign trade.

Responsible Personnel Elected

OW170129 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1232 GMT 16 Jan 80 OW

[Text] Yinchuan, 16 Jan--The second session of the Fourth Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional People's Congress elected and decided on the autonomous region's responsible working personnel. The namelist is as follows:

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the autonomous region people's congress: Ma Qingnian [7456 7230 1628] (Hui nationality); Vice Chairmen: Shi Yulin [0670 3768 2651], Zhang Junxian [1728 0193 6343], Li Weidong [2621 1792 0392] (Hui nationality), Qi Anchang [7871 1344 2490], Huang Zhizhong [7806 1013 0022], Lu Ming [7773 7686], and Ma Youde [7456 2589 1795] (Hui nationality).

Chairman of the autonomous regional government: Ma Xin [7456 0207] (Hui nationality); Vice Chairmen: Xue Hongfu [5641 1347 4395], Li Yunhe [2621 1926 0735], Ma Xizhong [7456 1835 1813] (Hui nationality), Ma Tengai [7456 7506 7224] (Hui nationality), Ding Yimin [0002 3015 3046] (Hui nationality), Li Li [2621 0500], Li Shumin [2621 1659 3046], Xia Siping [1115 0138 5493] (female), Kang Zhijie [1660 5267 2638] and Cheng Hao [4453 3185].

President of the autonomous region higher people's court: Guo Hua [6753 5478].

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WEN WEI PO ON BROWN'S VISIT, SINO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

HKL61227 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 16 Jan 80 p 2 HK

["Editorial: "The New Page in Sino-U.S. Relations"]

[Excerpts] Brown's visit to China has attracted worldwide attention. The results of his visit have also attracted people's attention. People are paying most attention to three [as printed] main points: China and the United States have proceeded from general economic and diplomatic contacts to military exchanges and cooperation. Although the two sides do not have a military alliance and will not form an alliance in the future, they will advance side by side and strengthen their actual military strength to deal with the common problem of Soviet expansion. Fearing Soviet displeasure, in the past the United States has repeatedly emphasized that it would not sell weapons to China and would not allow the export of highly sophisticated technology. However, Brown changed his tune and said that technology and equipment exported to China in the future can be used for either civilian or military purposes. This means that highly sophisticated U.S. military technology and equipment will be exported to China. In the future, military personnel from China and the United States will visit each other.

The beginning of Sino-U.S. military exchanges is not only a development in Sino-U.S. relations but also a major change in international relations. The basic reason for this is the sharp change in the international situation. Thus, their mutual relations will also change. In Afghanistan, the Soviet Union has set a precedent by sending its troops directly into a Third World country. Soviet military expansion will continue to develop regardless of the risks in 1980's. Since world peace is seriously threatened, China and the United States must quickly seek countermeasures.

The Soviet Union has supported Vietnam in its invasion of Kampuchea. The Soviet Union not only wants to control the three Indochinese countries, but it also wants to control all of Southeast Asia and the southwest passage--the Strait of Malacca. The Soviet Union engineered coup d'etat in South Yemen has created turmoil in the Middle East. It has reinforced its navy in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean because it wants to control the petroleum resources in the Middle East and the West's petroleum transporting channels. This time the Soviet Union has sent 100,000 soldiers and outrageously invaded Afghanistan. It has created a dangerous situation. It is 120 miles from Afghanistan's southern border and Islamabad, the capital of Pakistan, and only 25 miles from Lahore. The Strait of Hormuz is a passage for transporting petroleum from the Persian Gulf to West Europe, Japan and the United States. With the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, it can quickly fly to this place and threaten this channel.

People ask what the next target will be after the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. Iran and Pakistan are in an extremely precarious position. Pakistan in particular is receiving the strongest pressure. Soviet troops reached the border areas between Pakistan and Afghanistan, 400,000 Afghan refugees rushed into Pakistan and the Soviet Union has unceasingly threatened Pakistan, saying that the Afghan resisting forces have been supported by Pakistan. Invaders always take advantage of weakness. The recently held Sino-U.S. talks discussed Soviet aggression against Afghanistan and the resultant situation. The safety of Pakistan is an outstanding problem.

After the Sino-U.S. talks concluded, Brown flew East and announced an increase in military and economic assistance to Pakistan, totaling \$400 million. Huang Hua will fly west to visit Pakistan. It is believed that his visit will be aimed at strengthening Pakistan's defenses and checking the Soviet offense.

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